

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

By TED LE BERTHON

Horror of Nazism Repeated in
Eugenics Course at University
Of Southern California

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-24-46
The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors

RANKING high in football teams, but exceedingly low among American colleges and universities in the quality of education it dispenses, the University of Southern California has been proferring courses in eugenics, a pseudo-science that formed the basis for Adolf Hitler's philosophy of race. Eugenics is the "science" of breeding human beings, of developing "fine" stock. It is the groes do as well as anyone else.

application, in the human realm, of selective breeding techniques used by breeders of fine cattle, fine horses and fine dogs. Dr. Jacobson's work shows that neither race nor selective breeding ever has or ever could turn out genius. He shows the presence, in most instances, of syphilis, tuberculosis, alcoholism or insanity in the truly great and their family trees.

The textbook used at USC is "Applied Eugenics," by Paul Popone and Roswell Hill Johnson.

In it appear the following statements:

"If eugenic values are to be safeguarded, it is essential to prevent miscegenation between whites and blacks in the United States." Mr. Le Berthon

"Negroes, both adults and children, have been markedly inferior to whites in vital capacity."

"The more white blood a colored person has, the better is likely to be his rating on an intelligence test."

"Many naive views are expressed about the likelihood that all mankind will eventually become homogeneous."

"Evidence for believing in substantial differences between races is based upon their relative achievement."

All the above statements are unadulterated Hitlerism.

They caused a number of Negro students who had enrolled for the eugenics course to withdraw.

THIS WAS the best thing that could have happened to the Negro students, unless it would have been to leave USC in favor of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) or Loyola University. Neither of these institutions teach Popone's poppycock.

No book that I know of has better shown up the fallacies of eugenics than Jacobson's "Genius, Nazism." written some twenty years ago.

Going into the family histories, where available, of outstanding men in the creative arts, Dr. Jacobson showed that many were either non-Caucasians or of mixed racial strains.

But it was not the mixed blood streams that made the latter geniuses. It was that, being of mixed racial strains, they had inherited the cultural riches of both. In their music, writing or painting they had poured forth this blend. The result had been the mystery of beauty in a new, individual expression.

Certainly such great Negro scholars of antiquity as Augustine and Tertullian give the lie to the Popone-Johnson theory of racial inferiority. And why? Because their achievements prove that given equality of opportunity, Ne-



THE DEEPER visions of the human heart make eugenics not only undesirable but forever unworkable. The new law of Christ—"for now there is neither Jew nor Greek, Scythian nor barbarian, bond nor free, but all are one in Christ Jesus"—is the leaven of an ultimate racial homogeneity. Every trend of democracy towards equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities opposes selective or "class" human breeding. The power and enigma of human love, or what King Solomon discerned to be the mysterious "way of a man with a maid," overwhelm all such considerations as family stock, race, color and economic status.

Long before Darwin's disciple, Francis Galton, an English pseudo-scientist, coined the term "eugenics," moneyed classes practiced selective breeding.

In the United States today, selective breeding among our moneyed classes developed the tightly knit financial dynasties so thoughtfully explored by Ferdinand Lundberg in his excellent "America's Sixty Families." And these families do not give us the genuises of art or true science or sanctity. They give us the corrupters of legislatures, the haters of labor unions, the exploiters of cheap labor, the fomenters of war for profits, and loathsome snobs.

The teachings of eugenics or selective breeding inculcates hatred for non-Caucasians and provides a false argument in favor of residential race restriction covenants.

USC and any other educational institution teaching eugenics is continuing, in America, the horror of

By Albert Deutsch: Doctor Debunks Myth of Negro's 'Biologic Inferiority'

New York, N.Y.
Much has been written about the "biologic inferiority" of Negroes, largely based on certain health records indicating a high prevalence among them of certain diseases, particularly syphilis and tuberculosis. This medical argument for the biologic inferiority theory, accepted by many unthinking people, is soundly debunked by Dr. Paul B. Cornely, head of the department of bacteriology and public health at Howard University Medical School. Dr. Cornely presents some refreshing facts to the contrary in an article entitled, *Are Whites Healthier Than Negroes?* published in the June issue of the *Negro Digest*.

The favorable aspects of the Negro's health, as Cornely observes, are seldom publicized and the reasons for unfavorable factors are seldom noted. One of the widely-accepted myths is to the effect that tuberculosis is far more prevalent among Negroes than among whites.

"The fact that tuberculosis kills many more Negroes than whites is well known," Cornely observes. "But the fact that tuberculosis is no more prevalent in Negroes than whites has not been particularly publicized and quite often is startling to many people."

When, in 1935, an X-ray survey of Macon County, Illinois, showed that Negroes there had only a slightly higher tuberculosis rate than whites, many were inclined

Techniques For Painless Child-birth To Be Taught Local Doctors At Gaston

BY NAT D. WILLIAMS

Since January 1, 1945, 650 Negro mothers of Memphis have learned the meaning of a new medical term... Continuous Caudal Analgesia. To them the scientific term means "painless child-birth" to the entire country. The women were treated at Johnson, prominent physician and president of the Gaston Hospital, the city's 650-city Medical Society, Inc., and a bed institution where 80 per cent of the patients are Negroes.

Starting July 21, and lasting through August 1st, the technique of the new process will be taught to a select group of Negro physicians, application from whom are being offered received from all over the country. They will be offered the course at John Gaston Hospital under the direction of one of the two men who first discovered the procedure, Dr. Robert A. Hingson, a member of the U. S. Dr. H. S. Dr. Hingson has been in Memphis since last December, and is open to physicians of Memphis from his offices at John Gaston Hospital introduced to this part of the South the medical development which has set the world to speculating. Already more than 200,000 women scattered all over the country and various other parts of the world have experienced the treatment called Continuous Caudal Analgesia. The Negro women treated at John Gaston Hospital because of their race in this section learned the meaning of a new medical term... Continuous Caudal Analgesia. To them the scientific term means "painless child-birth" to the entire country.

It was revealed that the course is open to physicians of Memphis and elsewhere. The Veterans Administration will take care of the expenses of physicians who are war veterans. Further information may be obtained through contacting Dr. H. H. Johnson of the Bluff City Medical Society, Inc.

This post-graduate course in the technique of Continuous Caudal Analgesia for the relief of pain in childbirth has been established

to dismiss the study as insignificant. But numerous mass X-ray studies since then have backed up that finding. X-ray surveys made in Harlem in 1936-1938 showed that Negroes had proportionately less tuberculosis than whites in the area. A Baltimore study demonstrated that Negro children in tuberculous families develop TB in the same proportion as white children in similar families. A Howard University survey by Howard Payne revealed that Negro college students develop TB at the same rate as white college students.

Then why the higher TB death rate among Negroes?

"Negroes," says Dr. Cornely, "die in proportionately larger numbers because of their low economic level, poor housing, poor nutrition, lack of medical facilities and lack of appreciation of the knowledge and practice of having periodic X-ray checks even though they appear to be in sound health."

Certain diseases, Cornely points out, do not seem to affect the Negro as commonly as the whites. Hookworm is a striking example. Surveys of hookworm disease conducted over a number of years by Vanderbilt University in Southern states show that in all states studied, the rate of hookworm infection is much lower among Negroes than among whites.

In Florida, for example, 34 per cent of the whites

at Memphis Hospital because of Memphis' position as one of the chief medical centers of this area, to Memphis and Mid-South Negro physicians, with the use of the facilities of John Gaston Hospital

Only two Negro physicians in the United States have heretofore taken the course in the new most progressive steps taken in re

process. They are Drs. C. R. S. Collins, of Norfolk, Va., and J. H. Roberts, of Roanoke, Va. These

men took the course under Dr. Hingson's supervision when the youthful U. S. Public Health surgeon was demonstrating the technique at the Philadelphia Lym

In Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., two

years ago.

The story of how the new process was developed

at Memphis Hospital has already received wide currency

in national publications. Dr. Hing

son and another U. S. P. H. surgeon

with being pioneers in the field, and one of the first in the South, to be Dr. Waldo B. Edwards are credited

has been opened at the University of Virginia Hospital where it will be conducted two nights each

month, on the second and fourth Thursdays.

This new cancer prevention is

an outgrowth of a prevention

N. Y. The cries of pain coming from the woman who was in a room

adjacent to a roomful of wounded

Marines, was upsetting the men's

morale. In order to relieve the

up the morale of the Marines, Dr. Foundation.

Hingson decided upon the use of a complete examinations are

continuous injection of an anesthetic. This relieved the woman's

pains and enabled her to give birth to a child without undue

Since then the process has been further developed, and now

reports increase of women's giving

regular physicians.

ing-birth to children while reading the newspaper of otherwise diverting themselves. The method

has proved consistently safe and

minus dangerous after-effects.

were found to be infected with hookworm, as against only 19 per cent of the Negroes. No explanation has yet been found for this startling difference.

Other diseases apparently less common among Negroes than whites include:

- 1 Infantile paralysis.
- 1 Endemic typhus.
- 1 Dental decay.
- 1 Eye and ear defects, as tabulated in Selective Service figures.

Most surveys have shown that from five to ten times as many white children as Negro children are infected with head lice. One white investigator, baffled by these figures, suggested that perhaps the louse did not like the odor of Negroes! Quite a snoot, this lowly louse.

The Negro draft registrant showed up better than his white brother in the matter of rejection for mental and neurological diseases, and muscle and joint disturbances.

While the average life expectancy of the Negro American is only 55 years, as compared with 65 for whites, Cornely makes the significant point that it has been raised 20 years during the past half-century and may be expected to reach white levels when living conditions are equalized.

lottesville-Albemarle chapter of the Virginia Cancer Foundation handles applications for admission to the clinics.

Board of Health is training about 1,000 midwives in modern methods of childbirth until the doctor shortage is alleviated in the Negro section here. *Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1946*
"It is the best thing we can do end result can be nearly alike."—Maternity Center Association Briefs
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
ARKANSAS TRAINING 1,000 AS MIDWIVES
In an effort to meet a pressing problem, Dr. T. T. Ross, State health officer, in Arkansas, the State said, "We are not trying to keep

A Look At The Record

In the United States, maternity care is truly a patchwork quilt. In Community A, there is a hospital, but no prenatal clinic. The mothers are dismissed with their babies from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after delivery. In Community B, there is no hospital. Most mothers are cared for by general practitioners with no access to specialists. These doctors do their best and often their best is excellent. Too frequently, however, there is needless death, injury or suffering because when abnormalities and difficulties arise there is no expert consultation available. In Community C, there is marvelous prenatal care—consultation with tuberculosis, heart and related services—but after the baby comes, the mothers are dismissed from the hospital to whatever they call home, where no household help is available. In Community D, there is no hospital, no doctor, no public health nurse.

Because of the excellent maternity care provided to many American mothers, the maternal death rate has fallen precipitously during the past two decades—from 8.0 per 1,000 live births in 1920 to 2.3 in 1944. This good progress is highlighted even more dramatically by the number of maternal deaths. In 1920, when the population of the birth registration states was 63,597,307, there were 1,508,874 births and 12,058 maternal deaths. In 1944, the population of the birth registration states rose to 138,083,449, with 2,794,800 births and only 6,369 maternal deaths. Thus, when the number of births doubled, the number of maternal deaths was halved.

Census Bureau figures released on May 10, 1946, indicate also another serious discrepancy. The maternal death rate for white mothers has been reduced to 1.9 per 1,000 live births. For non-white mothers, it was

the midwife, but with a high birth rate in the rural areas of the Negro sections and few doctors, it is our only solution until adequate doctors are available."

The instruction is given by a trained public health Negro nurse midwife and by county health nurses. The nurse midwife spends all of her time in training the midwives. Classes are organized and the midwives are trained in the simple things to do. Danger signs also are pointed out and in such emergencies they are instructed to call a doctor.

About 70 per cent of all non-white births in Arkansas are attended by midwives, Dr. Ross said. Because of inadequate doctors in the rural areas, where the largest portion of the Negro population is found, health authorities decided to train midwives in an effort to reduce the infant mortality rate.

"We hope that within a few years there will be sufficient doctors so that every woman may be attended by a physician at a child-birth," Dr. Ross said.

Patient With a Metal Skull



ERNEST DIXON,

18, of 806 S. Sharp St., who survived a rare surgery operation and is now wearing a metal plate of nearly 30 inches square in his skull. The operation was performed six weeks ago at South Baltimore General Hospital. Dixon suffered a rare disease which necessitated the replacement of his skull by the metal plate of tantalum.

Largest Plate Known Here Inserted in Youth's Head

Samuel L. FOX. 3-16-46

BALTIMORE Suffered Severe Headaches

Although wearing a plate of rare metal nearly 30 square inches in his skull, Ernest Dixon, 18, of 806 S. Sharp St., told the AFRO that something was wrong with his head about 18 months ago when he was bothered with constant severe headaches.

The operation, one of the rarest listed in the annals of local surgery, was performed in South Baltimore General Hospital six weeks ago by Dr. Oliver S. Lloyd, chief surgeon of the hospital, and Dr.

Arthur, a city employee, and Mrs. Maggie Dixon, said he first knew something was wrong with his head about 18 months ago when he was bothered with constant severe headaches. These aches, he related, were later replaced by a sty which grew over his left eye. After having

Skull Eaten Away

X-rays and a careful study of the patient revealed that the front part of Dixon's skull had been eaten away by a rare disease necessitating an operation.

A quantity of the rare metal, tantalum, was obtained from the Reciprocity Club of Baltimore and people moulded into an artificial skull by Frank Sarlin, white, former metal worker of the Glenn L. Martin plant.

Sat. 3-16-46

Largest Piece Known

Dr. Lloyd said small pieces of tantalum have often been used to replace bits of skull destroyed but never before had he heard of such a large piece being inserted.

The youth remained in the hospital three weeks and was then released. At present his hair has grown back and all that remains as a reminder of the operation is a line running across his forehead. Physicians said that this, a scar, would eventually disappear.

Middle class likes a little illness now and then — prof.

SAN FRANCISCO—People of the middle class are more subject to physical diseases with psychological complications and take longer to get over illness and operations, according to a study made public this week by a group of University of California experts led by Dr. Juergen Ruesch, research psychiatrist at the UC Medical school.

Dr. Ruesch said the study indicates that this is caused by the "Keeping up with the Joneses" attitude and the frequent need for a doctor who will serve as father-confessor. The wealthy, or upper class, he said, has many more out-

lets for its troubles and is less prone to seek medical advice. The lower class tends to have deficiency diseases, tuberculosis, and accidents—all associated with poor living conditions.

Pamphlet Describes

Nation's Health Status

NEW YORK.—The plight of minority group people, who suffer most heavily because of discrimination, is specially emphasized in the pamphlet, "Your Health—America's Wealth," which explains the Wagner

Murray Dingell National Health

Workers Order, the pamphlet analyzes the health situation in terms of an average American family and then presents a summary of the health needs of the

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"National Health Insurance"

It was with a reaction of intense surprise that I read the sincere letters of the bill constantly stresses universal eligibility of patients and the option of participation for any licensed doctor.

Truly, it is difficult to understand Dr. Mattingly's implication that "a Negro doctor delivering a Negro mother . . ." would not be discriminated against and that "the Negro patient and the Negro doctor are not guaranteed equality of insurance protection." The doctor is persuaded that the bill provides racial and geographical restrictions on the potential benefits.

While I sympathize deeply with Dr. Mattingly's concern for racial equality in our country, I am convinced that he is in complete error in ascribing discriminatory provisions to the national health bill.

E. R. WEINERMAN, M. D.
Washington

National Health Insurance

Part Washington articles re-ported by Agnes E. Meyer, the Careful study of all parts of the legislation has failed to reveal to reader is impressed by two striking me a single instance of such un-facts, masterful objective reporting democratic restriction. On the contrary, the bill is designed to pose and remedy the basic causes assure—almost for the first time—of our Nation-wide social and economic dislocations. Apropos her in the attainment of all needed article discussing the social and medical care. *6-5-46*

This is accomplished in a fundamental way in the health insurance—exposes racial prejudice and dislocation as it pertains to the Negro of the South foremost barrier to adequate medical care—namely, the high cost of as the basic reason for mass migration that at nationally uniform modern medical services—throughout of the Southern Negro to the North. She risk would be guaranteed by the man and woman in the country and concludes by saying, "If we now Federal Government without re-their dependents, including bene-had the new Cabinet position, a aspect to race, age limitations, eco-ficiaries of old age insurance, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, which President Truman location of the beneficiary. Real and would be afforded ready access has just recommended, we could national insurance indemnifies a to complete medical care from doc-tors, dentists and hospitals of their which the revolutionary mood of amount of indemnity is mathematically determined by actuarial ex-

Any physician legally qualified to practice medicine in any State part expressive of the broader educational or inflated by reason of the fact that the beneficiary is an under-gram if he so chooses. Doctors repeatedly affirmed the principle of a privileged person in an under-retain the right to accept that "the health of its people is a privileged community. *5-25-46* or reject any patient. Payments direct concern of the Nation." In other words, if this were truly for services rendered—the method to be chosen by the doctors themselves—would be guaranteed the practitioner from the National Health Fund. *Washington, D.C.*

As a matter of fact, the bill specifically omits any reference to membership in local AMA medical societies as requisites for participation in the program, thereby assuring freedom of choice to Negro doctors who are barred from certain organizations.

Section 122 (a) of the maternal and child health part of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill states that the State plan must be "available to all mothers and children in the State or locality." A similar provision is found in the section on medical care for needy persons, with a specific ban on the im-

and guaranteed by the national insurance fund, permitting her both the doctor and hospital of her free choice. *Washington, D.C.*

This writer deems any intellectually honest person to study the program of North Carolina as a present health program and say model of race relations, Joseph Newtton Pew, Jr., industrialist of Philadelphia, made a gift of \$5,000 for the same old program of the strong equipment to be used in the health education program of the North Carolina College for Negroes, it was announced today by Dr. James E. Shepard, president.

Shepard also announced that the General Education Board has granted \$7,700 toward the public health program and has extended its gift of \$20,000 for an infirmary until 1947, provided suitable buildings are erected and in addition, has awarded several scholarships to students in the public health school for the school year 1946-47.

THOMAS E. MATTINGLY, M. D.
Washington

Now it's we're
who're superior,
it says here

CHICAGO — "The Negro has survived in America because of his superior physical makeup" in the opinion of Dr. Paul Cornely, public health head of Howard university's medical school.

Writing in the June issue of the Negro Digest, Dr. Cornely cites records of the Selective Service and various private and public health bureaus to prove his contention that Negro health in many ways is better than white.

In direct proportion to the number of selectees examined, Selective Service rejection rates showed according to Dr. Cornely, that:

1946-6-1-46
Tuberculosis in whites was twice that found in Negroes.

Substandard teeth in whites were four times that of Negroes.

Poor vision among Negroes was $\frac{1}{2}$ that of whites.

Ear defects in Negroes were only $\frac{1}{8}$ that of whites.

Public and private health bureau records indicate:

Hookworm infection in Negroes is $\frac{1}{2}$ that of whites.

Negro children suffer less than whites from infantile paralysis.

Endemic typhus is less common among Negroes than whites.

5 to 10 times many more white children have head lice than do Negro children.

Living Today

By ARLIE B. DAVIDSON

Montgomery, Ala. DARK SPOTS IN SOUTHERN HEALTH

Mr. Leland B. Tate, of The Farm Foundation, summarizes some of the unfavorable aspects of the health situation in the South which ought to be publicized widely and something done about them. *The Advertiser*

In 1940, the 13 Southern States from Virginia through Texas ranked 26th to 48th among all states relative to the ratio of physicians and surgeons, with Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi at the bottom. These states had an average of nine doctors to 10,000 people; whereas, the other states had an average of fifteen. A similar situation is found with reference to the dentists and nurses in the Southern States.

In 1940, the Southern States ranked from 22nd to 48th among all states relative to the ratio of general hospital beds to population, with Kentucky, Arkansas, and Mississippi at the bottom. In the South, there were 2.2 general hospital beds per 1,000 people; in the other states the average was 3.9 beds.

From February to August, 1943, the rejections for draftees examined in the South was 49.6 per cent; for other areas of the nation rejections totaled 35.6 per cent.

In 1942, the Southern States ranked from 21st to 47th among all states relative to tuberculosis death rates, with Tennessee and Kentucky having the worst record in the list.

In 1940, the Southern States ranked from 28th to 47th among all states relative to infant mortality, with Louisiana, Georgia, and South Carolina near the bottom, next to Arizona and New Mexico, which ranked 46th and 48th respectively. *Thurs. 8-29-46*

In 1940, over 50 per cent of Negro live births were not attended by a physician in nine Southern States; and, the per cent in South Carolina and Mississippi was over 75.

Negro Youth Is Health Specimen

Arnett King, Jr., 4 year old negro boy of Quitman, is setting some kind of health record. He weighs 73 1-2 pounds and wears size 12 clothes. He

was visited by the Free Press yesterday and was eating a large bag of pop corn to keep up his strength. His family

says he eats from 7 o'clock in the morning until he goes to bed. There are three other children in the family and Arnett eats as much as all the other children put together.

"He can eat a whole fried chicken at a meal anytime he can get it," explained his aunt who was with him.

Arnett weighed 12 1-2 pounds when he was born, has never been sick a day in his life and appeared to be in perfect health. They got worried about his weight last year and took him to see the doctor but the physician said he was a perfect health specimen. He eats vegetables or any other foods but does not like milk.

Due to his size he is the boss of his playmates and his family said he would fight anybody who was looking for a fight, and he packs a left hand wallop. He is a son of Melva Lee King and Arnett King who live on Forsyth street.

24b 1946

General

More Men Than Women In Kentucky Go Blind

Sat. 8-17-46

Men go blind more often than women in Kentucky.

Blindness is greater among Negroes than whites.

There is more blindness in small and medium-sized Kentucky towns than in big cities and rural areas.

These are some of the findings of two Kentucky doctors published in the current Kentucky Medical Journal. They are Dr. Robert Sory, State Department of Welfare, Richmond, and Dr. F. W. Caudill, State epidemiologist, Louisville.

They surveyed records of 1,901 blind persons who receive money from the Welfare Department Division of Public Assistance. Almost 60 per cent were totally blind.

Trachoma Found In 84 Counties.

Syphilis results in blindness most often in the Negro, they found. Blindness from trachoma "is almost wholly a problem of the whites."

Persons blind from trachoma and receiving State aid were located in 84 of Kentucky's 120 counties. They were thickest in eight Eastern Kentucky counties.

On the basis of the survey, the blind rate for Kentucky was set at 67 per 100,000 population. The 1940 census was used in computing the ratio.

"A vast majority of the beneficiaries were beyond the aid of medical treatment," the surveyors reported. Half of 315 persons who could be helped had cataract—a clouding condition of the crystalline eye lens.

Begins In Childhood.

"Most blindness begins under 10 years," they reported. The 9-month prenatal period is most dangerous of all, they found.

They explained the high concentration of needy blind in small towns thus:

"The real reason is the tendency for blind people who live in rural areas to drift to the nearest town. There it is easier for them to find company, get around, and pick up a little income."

The highest blindness rate from trachoma prevails in Knott, Breathitt, Magoffin, Johnson, Morgan, Elliott, Rowan, and Menifee Counties.

Negro Physicians Rap Health-Insurance Bill

A protest against compulsory health insurance by 152 Chicago Negro physicians was entered yesterday at a meeting of the National Negro Medical Association's house of delegates at Central High School.

Dr. Clarence H. Payne, Chicago, speaking for the Cook County Physicians Association, presented they advocated voluntary co-operation and "inexpensive voluntary health insurance." Dr. Robinson said his organization at Central High School. **Want Voluntary Plan.** *Res 8-20-46*

The Chicago group charged that Association refused to admit Dr. Robinson was "without, due Negroes to its membership." authority" in supporting the Wagner - Murray - Dingell bill. They oppose it. He said such bills as the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill will "help pull up the general health.

They oppose it. Dr. Robinson, they charged, appeared before a Senate committee April 18 to support the bill. The Chicago group asked the house of delegates to repudiate Dr. Robinson's stand and, in addition, to "disapprove the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill insofar as compulsory health insurance and the provisions pertaining to medical care under the proposed bill." Help pull up the general morale of the nation." He added that "since most medical care is offered on the basis of ability to pay, the Negro citizens just don't get enough. They can't pay." Besides Dr. Robinson's address, the fifth annual oration in surgery is scheduled by Dr. Rivers, Frederick, New Orleans. Dr. T. M. Smith, Chicago, is to give the annual oration in medicine. This afternoon's program in-

The association's 52d annual convention officially opens today at 10 a.m. at Central High School, Ballard, with an address by Dr. Robinson.

with an address by Dr. Robinson, certain resident physician. Some 2,000 doctors and dentists from all parts of the country are expected. Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore of Louisville will welcome the delegates.

Robinson Raps Petition.

Also demanded yesterday by the Chicago group was the punishment "by impeachment or other methods" of any officer who "publicly or privately commits the organization to policies not approved" by the house of delegates.

Sat. 8-24-46

Calling the National Medical Association's support of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Public Health Insurance Bill a "grave tactical error" the Cook County Physicians announced this week that they are unanimously opposed to the bill.

Quickly the house of delegates referred the Chicago petition to its judiciary committee. It is scheduled to come before the delegates Thursday or Friday. They are opposed because they feel, the physicians say, in their announcement, that it is a false assumption that 40 per cent of the population is unable to

Dr. Robinson pooh-poohed the Chicago petition. He called it an attempt "to split us wide open." population is unable to afford medical care. They divide the citizenry roughly into three sections, those who can bear all out-

Fight Indorsement.

"Our constitution specifically authorizes the president to speak for the association between meetings. If they want to repudiate gro my stand that's just too bad." No convention was held in 1945 because of the war, he added. voluntary insurance and a very small indigent group who are already receiving public aid. From the standpoint of the Negro physicians take the negative position that because they have been the victims of injustice, negligence and racial discrimination.

The Chicago group pointed out in the past, they will be so in that the entire medical associa- the future.

tion "has not indorsed the (Wagner) bills, nor do we believe that taken by the National Medical such action will occur." Contrary to the courageous stand group which feels that the Negro

They called such indorsement cannot hope to receive his just democratic dues without a factual basis in the federal laws, the physicians feel that the administration of the bill would be controlled by the whites and any real benefits would therefore be nullified just as they have been in the past.

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Negro Health Week Designated By Green

National Negro Health Week will be observed in Birmingham and Jefferson County the week of March 31-April 7, inclusive, according to a letter to Dr. B. F. Austin, State Health Officer, from Dr. J. W. Lewis, medical director of the Slossfield Health Center and Maternity Hospital, which, as in previous years, will sponsor this year's observance.

"This year we hope that our celebration will surpass all previous observances," Dr. Lewis wrote. "It is our intention to have quite a full program throughout the week and we plan to culminate the period with an open house at Slossfield Health Center." *Mar 24-25-46*

Mayor Cooper Green has issued a proclamation designating that week as Negro Health Week.

Organizations sponsoring the observance hope to reach every Negro family in the city and county through the schools, churches and other facilities in an effort to promote good health throughout the year.

City and county Negro schools will be asked again to participate in a poster and scrapbook contest, with prizes going to the winning school and individual in the contest.

The contest will be an outstanding phase of the "open house celebration" at Slossfield Health Center.

Theme for National Negro Health Week will be "the regular and adequate use of health facilities in special attention are, of course, of great concern to all people. In a sense, the health of a community is an indivisible thing. The community is no stronger than its weakest members. Disease anywhere is a hazard to all, a handicap to community life. Next Sunday Slossfield Health Center will hold "open house," presenting exhibits of its work. That work deserves the interest and support of all citizens." *Mar 4-1-46 mon.*

THE OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL NEGRO Health Week
March 31-April 7 again will be sponsored in Birmingham and Jefferson County by the Slossfield Health Center in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, the Mineral District Medical Society and the Jefferson County Dental Study Club.

Cooper Green, president of the Birmingham City Commission, again has issued a proclamation setting aside the week to be observed in Birmingham.

The organizations sponsoring the observance plan to reach every Negro family in Birmingham and Jefferson County through the schools, the churches and other organized groups in the effort to promote good health throughout the year.

City and county schools have been asked to take part in a poster and scrapbook contest in which prizes will be awarded the school and individual pupil presenting the winning poster or scrapbook. The contest judges will be announced later. *Mar 2-24-46*

The theme for this year's observance is: "The Regular and Adequate Use of Health Facilities in Your Community."

Negro Health Week Plans In Magic City Complete

Plans have been made for an elaborate and far-reaching observance in Jefferson County of National Negro Health Week Service, declared.

National Negro Health Week (March 31-April 7, 1946)

National Hygiene Association; National Negro Insurance Association; National Society for Prevention of Blindness; National Tuberculosis Association; National Urban League; Associated Negro Press; Southern Education Foundation; National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign Bureau; and the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. The Negro Organization Society of Virginia and other agencies promote the Health Week in a State-wide program.

Of Concern To All

This is National Negro Health Week and as such is of special interest to the colored citizens of this community. But the extensive efforts to which this observance draws special attention are, of course, of great concern to all people. In a sense, the health of a community is an indivisible thing. The community is no stronger than its weakest members. Disease anywhere is a hazard to all, a handicap to community life. Next Sunday Slossfield Health Center will hold "open house," presenting exhibits of its work. That work deserves the interest and support of all citizens. *Mar 4-1-46*

Both Negro and white need and would benefit by enactment of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell National Health Act, S-1606, which would go a long way in breaking down the barriers now preventing the majority of Americans from achieving availability of health and medical facilities. The Negro people, particularly in the South, have fewer doctors and dentists, fewer hospital beds, and less public health facilities than the white population.

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ACTION!

Negro Health Week is a time for Negro and white to join in support of the National Health Act, to sign petitions, to write to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor which begins hearings on the Bill this month.

American democracy and security.

Proclaim March 31 - April 7 Chicago Defender National Negro Health Week

CHICAGO, Ill.

He asserted that National Negro Health Week, as a period of emphasis and demonstration of year-round efforts, stresses the great need and opportunity for the average Negro family to improve their home and share health benefits in the community.

Although Negroes constitute 10 per cent of the American population, they bear from three to six times their proportional burden of ill health and premature death, Dr. Parran declared.

Negroes Shoulder Burden

"This disproportionate burden of sickness and death upon the Negro race should be removed," he added. "Every American, whatever his race and economic status, should be assured the opportunity of health."

National organizations cooperating in the Negro Health Week observance include the American Red Cross; the American Social Hygiene Association; the American Society for the Control of Cancer; Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts; National Board, YWCA; National Council, YMCA;

This is Sun 3-31-45 NEGRO The Worker HEALTH New York, N.Y. WEEK

MARCH 31 - APRIL 7

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK, sponsored by the U. S. Public Health Service, is the right time to put the public spotlight on health conditions among the Negro people.

The story that the Negro is "by nature" more subject to illness and disease, is an ugly racist myth fostered by the Bilbos and Rankins.

THESE FIGURES ARE SHOCKING
★ General mortality rates are thirty to forty of twice as many Negroes than for whites.

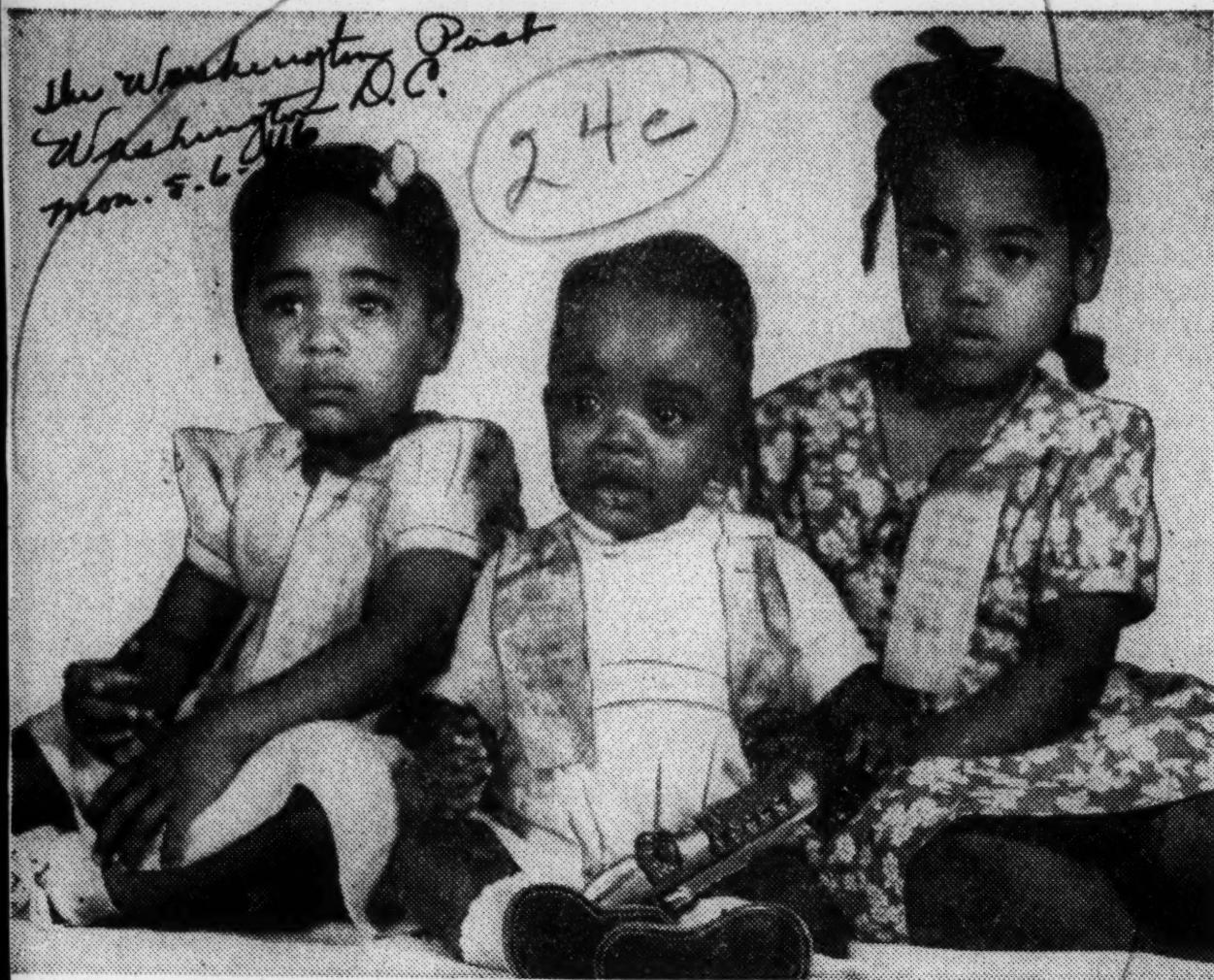
★ Pneumonia and influenza take the lives
of many Negroes than white.

★ THIS DISPROPORTION corresponds to the American Pellagra—that disease of poverty—kills four times as many male and six times as many female Negroes than white.

★ The tuberculosis rate in crowded Harlem is four times greater than that of New York City as a whole.

★ Infant mortality in Chicago's so-called "Black Belt" is twice as high as the rest

As Healthy as They Look . . .



Mon. 5-6-56 Post Staff Photo
PRIZE-WINNING BABIES—Maryland doctors yesterday selected these three babies as the most healthy in the Negro communities of Montgomery County in a contest at the Rockville Health Center as part of National Negro health week. First prize-winners in their respective age groups, they are (from left) Thelma E. Snowden, 19 months-2-year group, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Snowden, of Rockville; Otho Murle Thompson, under 19 months, child of Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, of Dickerson, and Ethel May Watkins, 2 years to 5 years group, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anslee Watkins, of Kensington

By Albert Deutsch

Are Our City Medical Societies Helping to Improve Public Health?



Albert Deutsch

New York City is one of the great medical centers of the world. It boasts a remarkable concentration of ace-high medical talent, five first-rate medical schools, and scores of good hospitals. Yet large numbers of New Yorkers, in the midst of this great medical wealth, are deprived of adequate medical attention in times of sickness. The reasons for this paradox came in for some searching analysis last night when the Physicians Forum held a symposium on organized medicine's responsibility to the people of New York. Participating were Dr. Ernst Boas, chairman of the Physicians Forum; Dr. William C. White, president of the New York County Medical Society, and Dr. Bernhard J. Stern, of Columbia University, a leading student of medical economics.

Dr. Boas, charging that the medical societies were laggard in its duties to the public, noted the interest in current social-economic aspects of medicine's "vociferous opposition" of organized medicine to local care, and urged closer co-operation between such advances as workmen's compensation laws, and the organized medical societies. It marks an encouraging gesture; let's hope it presages a liberal-group medical practice at the time of their introduction. All these developments later won reluctant approval by organized medicine, largely as a result of lay pressures.

Dr. Boas observed that he personally had been brought up on charges by the Bronx County Medical Society 20 years ago for advocating the establishment of a well-baby clinic under the Health Dept. (Such clinics, now a standard part of public health, were originally fought by organized medicine as economic competitors for patients.)

Taking cognizance of the grave shortage of nurses and other personnel in city hospitals, Dr. Boas urged the medical societies to campaign actively for better pay and working conditions for these "exploited" groups, including clinic doctors. He also criticized the medical profession for its failure to inform the community about conditions in state mental hospitals, "where patients receive little if any psychiatric treatment, poor medical care, pitiful and wretched custodial care."

"Have we given thought to the discriminatory policies that still reign, even in our municipal hospitals, as to the number of Negro doctors and nurses, for instance, employed in these tax-supported institutions?" he asked. "Have we followed through to learn what effect this discriminatory policy has on the training of our Negro colleagues, and on the type of medical care available to our fellow-citizens in Harlem? (Dr. Stern produced impressive statistics showing a disproportionate sickness and death rate in Harlem.)

Dr. Boas also pointed to the failure of organized medicine to take positive action against the "discriminatory policies of our medical schools which rigidly limit the number of Jewish, Italian and Negro students who apply for admission." He urged his colleagues to inform themselves objectively about the medical needs of this city and Nation, and ways to meet them, instead of swallowing the

American Medical Assn.'s propaganda line.

Dr. White, head of the largest local affiliate of the AMA—the New York County Medical Society—displayed a surprisingly liberal approach to the problem in his address. Among his recommendations for action by organized medicine was a plea to safeguard standards of individual practice by reform in the present system of licensing.

"A license to practice medicine in this state," he pointed out, "permits the doctor to take care of any disease or to perform any operation he may feel competent to perform."

"I feel strongly that we should try to remedy the hazards inherent in this situation. A physician should not be permitted to practice a specialty without due qualification."

Anybody familiar with the shocking "ersatz specialist" racket in present-day medicine, wherein any doctor is allowed to publicly proclaim himself an expert in this or that lucrative field by merely putting up a shingle, will say amen to Dr. White's proposal.

Dr. White praised the Physicians Forum for its interest in current social-economic aspects of medical care, and urged closer co-operation between such advances as workmen's compensation laws, and the organized medical societies. It marks an encouraging gesture; let's hope it presages a liberal-group medical practice at the time of their introduction. All these developments later won reluctant approval by organized medicine, largely as a result of lay pressures.

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Jesse Stephens and his co-workers are now raising funds for the health center, the land and ways to meet them, instead of swallowing the

already having been purchased, and are calling on the citizens of both Augusta and South Carolina for assistance.

The Chronicle endorses this fine project, and hopes that everyone will be liberal in supporting it. Mr. H. Hal Hill at the Citizens and Southern Bank will receive donations from anyone who wishes to help in the establishment of the health center.

HEALTH PROGRESS IN LOUISIANA CITED New York, N.Y.

Head of State Board Declares

Work of Advancement Is

on a Non-Racial Basis

Wed. 11-27-46

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26—Health for Louisiana people was today called a community problem without regard to race, creed or color, by Dr. W. L. Treuting, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health.

He asked that attention be called to the steady progress made in this State in public health during the last ten years, and said there is "nothing spectacular about any of our progress."

He said that "where we have the means, we can improve conditions." There are "cultists" here who refuse vaccination, he said, "but you know that is not limited to Louisiana."

Dr. Treuting said that four parishes in Louisiana have taken the lead in providing for better health conditions. They are Winn, Natchitoches, Red River and Sabine.

"We need good health, but it takes money to get it," he said. "We have found out that we are able to check the ravages of disease in proportion to the number of people we can mobilize in our fight. We need State and local appropriations and a large measure of local interest. The parishes that support a full-time public health worker show more progress than those that do not."

Some of the sugar producing parishes have shown a marked improvement in health conditions, mainly because money has been spent to improve living conditions among the people who work there, he said. "But the share-cropper, whether white or Negro, is living under deplorable conditions."

Statistics gathered since the end of the war are not available in all fields, but there is evidence that the scourge of hook-worm disease has sharply declined, although there is still "plenty of infection," he said.

Tuberculosis in 1930 accounted for 127 deaths per 100,000 for Negroes and forty-nine for whites. In 1942, the Negro rate dropped to

eighty-five, and the white rate to twenty-nine. The rate for all deaths from tuberculosis today is forty-seven per 100,000.

Venereal Diseases Higher

Venereal diseases continue more prevalent among Negroes than among white persons, and the rate for syphilis is six times higher. Fifty-six cases of syphilis for every 100,000 persons was reported for Negroes against seven for whites in 1945, it was stated.

Training centers for mid-wives and pre-natal care for mothers have reduced child mortality and deaths among mothers generally. The decline among Negroes has been encouraging.

Dr. F. F. Brown, graduate of Meharry Medical College and the Harvard University School of Public Health, has been employed in the State since 1937. He reported increased interest by Negroes in public health programs.

It was stated that two-thirds of the more than 800,000 Negroes live in rural communities, or in towns of less than 10,000 population where medical care is frequently at a premium. State health centers which now reach 95 per cent of the people will correct this condition, it was said.

Maternal mortality has decreased among Negroes by nearly two-thirds since 1931. The present rate for Negro women is now only slightly higher than the estimates for white women, it was estimated.

C. C. DeJoie Jr., managing editor of The Louisiana Weekly, condemned the gross neglect of housing for Negroes. "If private capital is so interested in helping Negroes," he asked, "why are no decent real estate developments undertaken by private enterprise?" He charged that private builders are providing for white people, but Negroes in the same economic levels are neglected in New Orleans.

300 Negro Eating Houses, 1946, Get 0. K.

Standards prescribed by the city

ordinance that requires

certain sanitary standards

within certain

officials of the Grade B.

Approximately 122 will

be graded "A" or "B."

When this reporter asked for a

concern of department

in Grade C, according to Robert D.

Mr. Speer said that the

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Health Department in the total health of the community. Mr. Speer said that the Department knew that Negroes wanted to eat in places where food was prepared in a clean kitchen and served by clean waitresses in a pleasant manner and that the Department was determined for the Negro restaurants to meet this requirement.

In conclusion he stated that a Negro Grade A restaurant meant just as much to society as the Grade A restaurant serving a white clientele.

The figures on Negro restaurants closely follow the pattern of the white; the ratio is practically the same.

30 DAYS TO QUALIFY

Restaurants receiving Grade "C" have 30 days to attain the standards for Grade B or Grade A; if they fail to do so they will be closed by the Department of Health.

Officials of the Department do not want to close restaurants. They are more anxious to help owners and managers to bring their establishments up to the standards and to assist in keeping them there so that all restaurants in Atlanta will fall either in Grade "A" or Grade "B."

Open First Negro Cancer Clinic In Louisville

Sat. 12-28-46

ST. LOUIS — The first Negro cancer clinic in the area was inaugurated formally Thursday, Dec. 19 at the Red Cross hospital, 1436 S. Shelby st.

Fully equipped with an X-ray machine and radium facilities, the clinic has been approved. Mrs. Addie M. Thomas, vice commander of the Kentucky ydivision, American Cancer society, stated. The clinic offers Negro doctors in the area their first opportunity to treat cancer clinically.

Attending the ceremonies were: Dr. P. E. Blackerby, State health commissioner; Dr. Guy Aud, regional medical director of the American Cancer society; Dr. Jesshill Love, director of cancer clinics; Mrs. T. C. Carroll, state commander of the Cancer society and Mrs. Hal Williams commander for the third district.

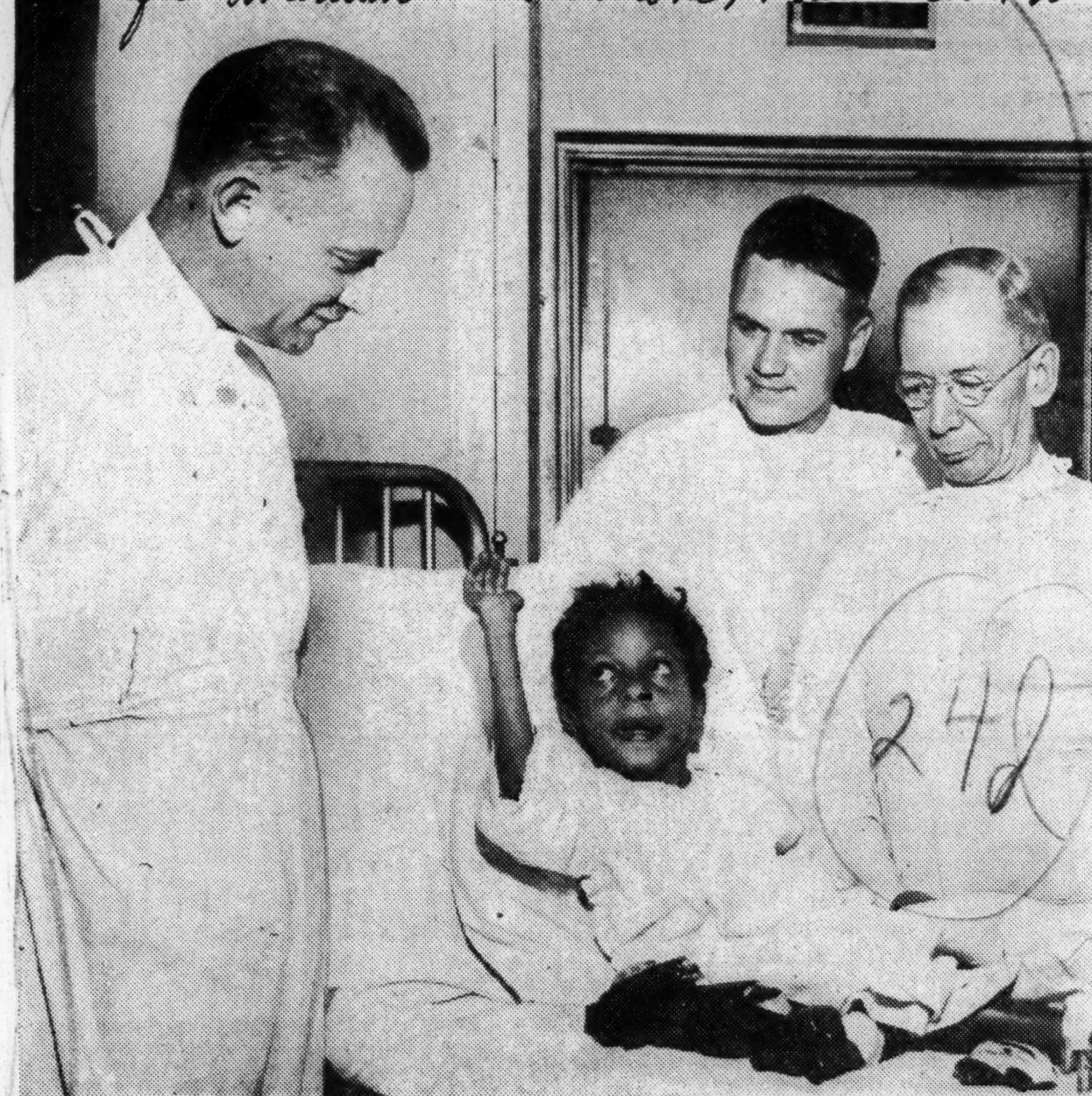
Chi Surgeons Announce New "Blue Baby" Operation

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-23-46

body. This deficiency results in blue fingernails, purple lips, bluish complexion, and sometime death.



"Blue babies," whose affliction long has caused death or hopeless invalidism, have a better chance to live today, thanks to three Chicago surgeons. The three, whose work is heralded by The Journal of the American Medical Association, are shown above, left to right, with one of their patients, Richard Thomas, 7 years old, who is convalescing at Children's Memorial Hospital. They are: Drs. Willis J. Potts, Sidney Smith and Stanley Gibson. All are staff members of the hospital and Northwestern University. Their technique achieves the same result as the famous Blalock-Taussig operation for malformed hearts, perfected at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore in 1944.

'Impossible' Surgical Feat on 'Blue Baby' Successful

Sat. 11-23-46

CHICAGO — A new way of performing the operation to save the lives of "blue babies," previously considered impossible, was introduced here recently at the Children's Memorial Hospital of Northwestern University Medical School, when the new surgical technique worked successfully on a 21-month-old girl.

Unlike the Blalock-Taussig operation, the surgeons for the first time, tapped the body's main artery, the great abdominal aorta, which springs from the heart's left chamber and gives rise to all

the arteries of the circulatory system.

In the Blalock-Taussig method, originated at Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1944, the physicians said a lung artery is joined to either of two big arteries near the heart, the subclavian or the innominate. **Special Clamp Used**

This rechanneling of blood stream forces blood into the lung artery and on through the lung. Both operations achieve the same result, physicians said.

However, physicians pointed out that the Blalock-Taussig method, using the subclavian artery sometimes results in danger of arm

circulation, and the use of the innominate artery, entails chances for an inadequate supply of blood to the brain.

In the new method of connecting directly to the aorta, surgeons had to devise a special clamp, which permits most of the blood to flow through the artery while the vessel is being sewed to the pulmonary artery.

Will Save Majority

Physicians stated that the operation would not work on all "blue babies," born with crippled hearts, but that it was a successful technique to help the majority to overcome otherwise hopeless invalidism as well as, in some cases, death.

The malformed hearts of "blue babies" cannot pump enough blood to the lungs to pick up the necessary oxygen needed by the

OPENING OF THE CANCER FUND DRIVE IN TIMES SQUARE YESTERDAY



Crowd at the inaugural ceremonies

Negroes and Group Health

New Republic New York

For the first time in the history of the nation's capital, Negroes, who make up one-quarter of its population, will have the opportunity to enjoy the same comprehensive, high-quality medical care and hospital protection that 3,100 federal employees and their families have enjoyed for the past ten years through the Group Health Association. By a vote of 1,133 to 528, the members of the Group Health Association have extended a welcome to the Negroes. The motion regarding their inclusion contained the provision that no racial discrimination would be made with regard either to individual or to group admissions. It is believed that this is the first provision of its kind. *Man 4-22-46*

Two years ago this proposal was rejected by the Group Health Association Board, partly because of fear that Negroes are not good physical risks. However, officials of Group Health have cited medical evidence to prove that susceptibility to disease is an economic rather than a racial factor. The problem now is the racial-segregation policy of Washington hospitals.

Montgomery Advertiser
A FINE BLACK BELT CHAPTER

It is heartening to read that Montgomery leaders are backing the move for a Negro center at the corner of Monroe and McDonough Streets which will contain an auditorium, clinic, rest rooms and offices for Negro agencies.

According to Dr. J. T. Alexander and Dr. J. R. Otis, leaders in the Negro Farmers Association here, the lot has already been purchased and plans are well advanced. Money of course is needed, and Negro leaders are asking help of the City, County, Farm Bureau, civic clubs, and public-spirited citizens of Montgomery. The sum of \$20,000 is asked for development of the center.

The Advertiser believes this to be a worthy project. It will provide a convenient, soundly operated center for the Negro people who live in Montgomery or visit here. This section of the South is blessed by a high type of colored citizen, and they are deserving of every encouragement in their

efforts to improve the health and recreation facilities for their people.

It is good to know that, according to Paul B. Fuller, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the leaders of his organization are giving hearty approval. There are indications that other groups, public and private, are ready to give a helping hand.

This spirit of racial cooperation is to the eternal credit of both white people and Negroes of the Black Belt. Against the darkest prediction by some prophets, this part of the South is writing a splendid post-war record of racial friendship.

This proposed Montgomery Negro center will be an outstanding chapter in that continuing record.

Montgomery Advertiser
Cap Krug, the newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, will assume his new post on Friday, in a ceremony to be held in the Auditorium of the Department of Interior. Harlem's newest clinic, the first modern mental hygiene clinic there, was opened Friday in the heart of the slum area. It's called the Lafaigue Clinic. Its organizers are Richard Wright, author of "Native Son" and "Black Boy," and Dr. Frederic Wertham, au-

Claude Hopkins and Bill Robinson dancing for coins

thor of "Dark Legend." . . . Ed Stettinius is spending most of his time in Virginia now. The Democratic leaders believe that he's measuring the U. S. Senate chair of Carter Glass. . . . Faye Emerson Roosevelt's release from her Warner Bros. contract provides that they're to have first call, if she returns to films. *Man 3-14-46 Ala.*

Montgomery Advertiser
Planned For Country

Plans for a \$20,000 Montgomery County Negro health center to be located in Montgomery were announced yesterday by officials of the Negro Farmers Association.

J. T. Alexander and J. R. Otis, association officers, said the proposed health center is to be erected at the corner of McDonough and Monroe Streets. They appeared before the Montgomery city commission to seek financial aid for the project from the city. *Man 4-3-46*



POLIO VICTIM IS SELF-SUPPORTING.—Albert Carter, polio patient who has been rehabilitated at the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis unit, will open a photographic studio in his home town, Augusta, Ga. Carter, now 13, contracted polio at the age of nine months and is a good example of a patient who has passed from the ranks of the helpless to the status of a self-supporting citizen.—ANP Photo.

Rights and Duties In a Democracy

Negroes should not hesitate to give dimes to the March of Dimes. For the National Foundation is pledged to give aid without regard to age, race, creed or color and this pledge is upheld. Some of the activities in which Negro victims participate are treatment at special clinics such as Warm Springs and Tuskegee Institute; attendance at special schools such as the Scanlon in Chicago where their education is continued; and care in rehabilitation centers such as in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Foundation is indeed generous to Negroes. It has offered scholarships to members of the race for study in physical therapy, orthopedic nursing, and public health. It has made a gift of \$7,250 to the Hubbard Hospital of Meharry Medical College for the purchase of physical therapy equipment. And it has selected Tuskegee Institute as the only unit for the exclusive treatment of Negro polio

victims. This center is maintained primarily for after-effects treatment of victims living in communities without adequate personnel and facilities for local treatment and hospitalization. During the past four years the Tuskegee center has received grants from the National Foundation and its chapters totaling more than \$800,000. Finally in many sections of the country, Negroes are officers and members of local chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Join then, everybody must, the March of Dimes in every community through schools, churches, and organizations of all kinds—all working to drive the dreadful disease from our land.

Bids Run High for Souvenirs at African American March-of-Dimes Ball in District Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

John Carter, of the Capital Grill, this city, bid \$60 for an autographed program, and Walter Van Johnson, movie star, \$32 for Alexis Smith, Warner Brothers another, at the Roosevelt birthday star, Eddie Bracken, screen comedian; Diana Lynn, Paramount Pictures' actress; Gene Kelly, United States Navy.

In a festive mood reminiscent of pre-war days, the gay crowd contributed heavily to the receipts which go to the fund to fight infantile paralysis. Shep Allen, who acted as master of ceremonies at the Howard and the Colonnade, where the celebrations were held, auctioned off the programs, another of which went to J. O. Morris, contractor, for \$31. 2-9-46

First Lady Attends

Mrs. Harry S. Truman, wife of the President, and fourteen Hollywood stars took part in the celebration at the Lincoln Colonnade.

On the previous night they made personal appearances at a midnight show at the Howard Theatre.

Funds raised from these celebrations and the "Mile O' Dimes" which will be disbursed from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., New York, to institutions which include St. Mary's Hospital at St. Louis, Collins Chapter Memorial Hospital at Memphis, and Brewster Hospital at Jacksonville, Florida.

GI Takes Honors

In the midnight show at the Howard and the birthday ball at the Colonnade, a GI comedian,

Sergeant Harvey Stone, took top honors.

Other Hollywood stars who made personal appearances at both the Howard and Lincoln included Van Johnson, movie star, \$32 for Alexis Smith, Warner Brothers another, at the Roosevelt birthday star, Eddie Bracken, screen comedian; Diana Lynn, Paramount Pictures' actress; Gene Kelly, United States Navy.

Additional big name stars were Charles Coburn, Paul Henreid, William Bendix, Margaret O'Brien, and Cesar Romero.

Sergeant Stone, who was rated by the Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, as the best overseas performer during 1945, completely won the audience with his gags, many of which were good-naturedly directed at Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to General Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service.

Warming to the enthusiastic reception given them by the audience at the Colonnade, Romero expressed the sentiment of the stars when he said:

"If applause is music to an actor's ears, what you have given us tonight is a symphony."

No women fainted when Van Johnson made his appearance, but petite Erlena Chisolm spoke for the women, saying "He's a lovely thing."

Miss Margaret Truman, daughter of the president, thanked the audiences at the Howard and Colonnade for their support of such a worthy cause. Mrs. Truman waved to the crowd but did not speak. 2-9-46

Louis Jordan Plays

Three bands furnished music for dancing, Tiny Meeker, Ernie Fields, and Louis Jordan appearing on the bandstand in that order.

When Constance Moore sang "It Had to Be You" with Jordan's band, she turned and asked Louis to pose for a picture. The agile Jordan leaped across a small table that separated them to oblige.

Simpkins Raises Bids

The auctioneering of the program took on a bit of fanfare with prominent Washington citizenry shouting out their bids to auctioneer Allen.

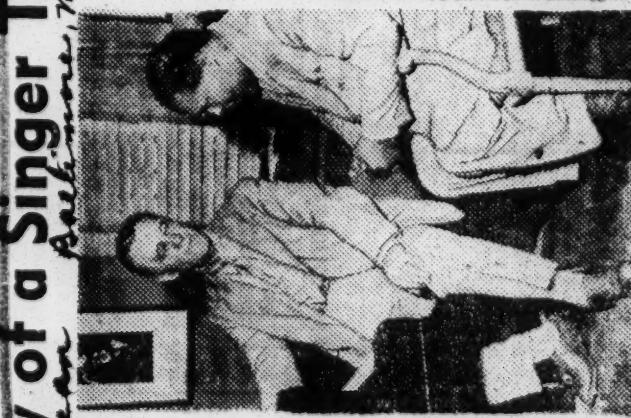
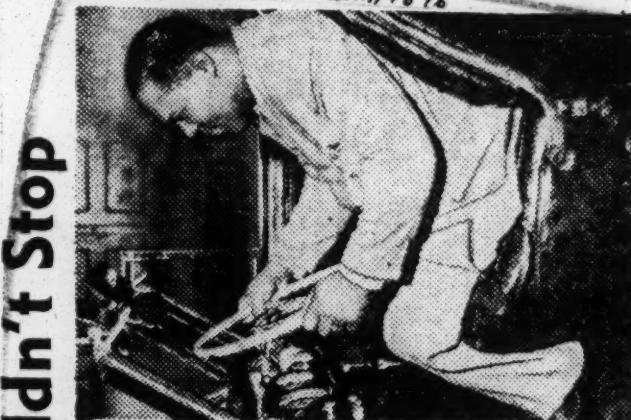
Roger Simpkins was determined that no one should buy the programs cheaply and raised each bid below \$25 by five dollars.

On the bidding for the third program after he had made a high bid of \$30 Simpkins had sent the money down from the balcony but before his representative could reach Mr. Allen the bid was raised

to \$82 and sold to a man near the microphone. Simpkins took the defeat good-naturedly, in the spirit of the evening as the audience roared.

W. VA. STATE PREXY AIDS IN \$2,000,000 POLIO DRIVE

CHICAGO—Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, is serving on the executive committee of the Sister Kenny Infantile Paralysis Foundation, which will launch a \$2,000,000 drive beginning Nov. 18. *Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-16-46*



The Story of a Singer
Left to right: (1) Pruth McFarlin sits in the studio of Frank La Farge, famed vocal teacher, who heard McFarlin sing and offered to teach him free of charge. Mr. La Farge is the teacher of some of the world's greatest singers. (2) He runs through the recitative portion of "Una Fata La Grima" famous Mozart tenor air, while Mr. La Farge looks on waiting to begin the piano accompaniment. Because of the damage to his legs, McFarlin had to sing from the sitting position. (3) James Melton, famed Metropolitan opera tenor, heard McFarlin sing. He called the radio station and made an appointment with McFarlin. They sang for each other for nearly an hour. (4) McFarlin drives his own car. He is married, resides in New York, is a native of Florida; he finished Southern University and Rochester School of Music.

NEW YORK.—Pruth McFarlin is a victim of infantile paralysis. The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was a victim of an attack from the same monstrous disease. McFarlin comes from a family of six-footers, but the polio had other plans for him. The malady meant to leave him helplessly crippled, dejected, a chronic griper, and utterly unfit to enjoy the people and pleasures of the world.

It partially succeeded—crippled his legs, but contrary to its usual demobilizing effect—McFarlin still walks, is married, drives a car, and does just about everything else a six-footer, the like of which he was supposed to be, can do.

Has Great Tenor Voice

But here's the real story. Pruth McFarlin has a great tenor voice; the paralysis could not stop that. Last January he gave a Times Hall recital in New York and the critics raved about him.

Frank La Farge, the famed teacher of Lily Pons, Lawrence Tibbett, Gladys Swarthout and other world famous singers, heard him and is teaching him free of charge. Mr. La Farge said, "I think Pruth McFarlin has one of the most unusual tenor voices in the world."

One Sunday morning not so long ago, James Melton, the famed Metropolitan Opera Tenor, was driving into town to rehearse for his radio program, "The Texaco Star Theatre of the Air," and accidentally tuned in on McFarlin's appearance on the CBS program, "New Voices in Song."

Lauded by Melton

He immediately instructed his chauffeur to stop at the nearest telephone booth and he called McFarlin and told him that even though he himself was a tenor, he thought McFarlin "had the finest tenor voice he had ever heard."

One of the most distinctive and attractive of McFarlin's qualities is an unaffected captivating smile. Once you have seen McFarlin smile you are forced to forget about all of his infirmities because it is then that you realize that he is not worried about them and does not want you to be.

McFarlin will meet you on equal ground. These are the qualities that helped McFarlin put himself through Southern University and the Rochester School of Music and to be constantly on the go giving concerts. (NSA).

Polio Leader Lauds Work Of Atlantans

Charles H. Bynum, director of interracial activities of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, who is in the city for a meeting of the Foundation, gave high praise Monday to the work of Atlanta committee which led the Polio Fund.

The present five-day meeting at the Ansley Hotel marks the first ease in four States.



Mr. Chairman ^{Wed. 10-16-46} Irving Haim, March of Dimes chairman for Greater New York, presents *Mr. New York, N.Y.* heavyweight champion Joe Louis with a scroll, naming him chairman of the drive in the Harlem-Riverfront area. The campaign for funds to fight infantile paralysis will start in January.

The Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center at Tuskegee, Ala., has received for building and equipment to date \$433,236 and in addition \$200,000 has been given this year for medical care extending over next year. Other institutions located in Illinois, Tennessee, Florida and Missouri have received \$19,800. *New York, N.Y.*

Fellowship and scholarship awards made to Negroes in 1946 exceeded \$60,000. Courses of training for polio emergency volunteers are open to Negro women "and in many States, upon completion of the course, they render volunteer services." it was said. *Wed. 12-18-46*

The West Side Committee of the Greater New York Chapter of the National Foundation began the organization of volunteer workers yesterday to canvass residents of the West Side of Manhattan in the campaign. The quota was set by twenty-four members of the executive committee at \$100,000.

This announcement was made by Mrs. Harold O. Toor, chairman of the committee, at a meeting in the Hotel Bolivar, 230 Central Park West. The fund-raising headquarters for this subdivision of the National Foundation, Inc., announced yesterday. In addition, Negro hospitals will be at 285 Central Park West.

NEGRO POLIO VICTIMS AIDED IN ALL STATES

The Times

Negro victims of infantile paralysis now receive treatment in every State of the West. The fund-raising headquarters for this subdivision of the National Foundation, Inc., announced yesterday. In addition, Negro hospitals have received appropriations to equip special services relating to the treatment of the disease in four States.

the board as to what it will do about the Elko tract, which has been studied and surveyed by technical experts, and for which preliminary negotiations had been started with the WAA.

The board also heard a preliminary report on a survey of the problem of caring for feeble-minded and epileptic patients whom the State hospital system does not now have facilities to house.

The preliminary study showed to his order to halt. Parker said that, although ostensibly Lynchburg State Colony had a waiting list of 887 persons with commitment papers on file, only 275 of Thompson, 25, and Joseph Barnes, these could be considered active cases. It was explained that throttled one guard and slugged some of the cases had been admitted on later commitment papers, some were duplicates and some had been admitted to other institutions.

Dr. Lascara Resigns

Counting feeble-minded and epileptic patients in the various State mental hospitals, the study indicated a total of 382 white persons in this category were under commitment but had not been admitted. Studies have not been made of applications for admission of Negro patients at Petersburg State Colony and Central State Hospital.

Final results of the survey will be presented at a later meeting of the board.

Yesterday's meeting also received the resignation of Dr. V. E. Lascara from the staff of Central State Hospital and approved these appointments at the same institution: S. A. Marguerat to be chief engineer; Dr. Jane B. Schieve and Dr. William T. Pyles as staff physicians. It approved the appointment of Dr. James Brooke Pettis as new superintendent of Western State Hospital.

Building Plans Authorized

The board's building committee was authorized to proceed with having complete architect's plans made for four new buildings of the group which ultimately will replace the present plant of Western State Hospital near Staunton.

It was also announced that Dr. Joseph E. Barrett, who as State Commissioner of mental hygiene and hospitals is the hospital system's executive head, would attend the annual meeting of the American Hospital Association in Philadelphia October 1-3.

Two Negro Convicts Are Recaptured

SMYRNA, Tenn., Sept. 6 (P)—Two dangerous Negro convicts who escaped from the Central State Hospital for the criminally insane outside Nashville early Wednesday were captured today in the main street of this Rutherford county village.

A force of 35 to 40 state high-

Free Psychiatric Clinic The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Established in New York

Sat. 8-10-46

NEW YORK—When the La-fargue Clinic opened in Harlem last March, it represented the fulfillment of a dream Dr. Frederic Wertham, nationally known New York psychiatrist, had for establishing a free psychiatric institution for all people without discrimination.

In the September issue of Magazine Digest, which is out Aug. 26, Sidney M. Katz explains how and why Jim Crow is barred from Dr. Wertham's Clinic. He says until the advent of this clinic, psychiatric treatment was unavailable to the teeming Harlem population.

Eying Frustrated Youths

For years, he says, Dr. Wertham had watched boys and girls eager for better homes and decent jobs and unable to attain them, become frustrated and all too often, end up in police stations, when a psychiatrist might have helped them.

It was from colored patients sent him at Johns Hopkins by Clarence Darrow that he learned about medical discrimination against non-white persons.

Located in the basement of St. Philip's Episcopal Church parish house, the clinic is composed of two plain rooms with exposed plumbing overhead.

Dr. Wertham explains that the project is not philanthropic or merely the 12 shots—while other patrolmen of psychiatry to give came to our assistance. We surrounded them in a clump of bushes and captured them.

Dr. Wertham explains that the project is not philanthropic or merely the 12 shots—while other patrolmen of psychiatry to give came to our assistance. We surrounded them in a clump of bushes and captured them.

Peace officers throughout Middle Tennessee had been on the alert since the escape in which the four disappeared early Wednesday morning after hurdling the barbed-wire topped fence at the hospital.

Late yesterday Ridley and Parker commandeered a taxi in Nashville and forced the Negro driver to drive them under threat of death out the Murfreesboro road south of Nashville.

They abandoned the cab near the Smyrna Air Base and permitted the driver to escape. State highway patrolmen, county officers and state prison officials im-

mediately threw a dragnet around the area, establishing road blocks and using bloodhounds.

Rutherford County Deputy Sheriff Richard Martin together with Davidson county deputies headed by Sheriff Garner Robertson and Smyrna night patrolman Garcey O'Neil assisted in the capture. The pair was lodged in the Davidson county jail at Nashville.

Wednesday morning.

The combined efforts of city, state and county authorities failed to turn up any leads on the whereabouts of the fugitives who throttled one guard and slugged another to make their get-away over a 12-foot fence from the hospital early

to make their get-away over a 12-foot fence from the hospital early

Wednesday morning.

The Negroes were described by authorities as Morris Ridley, 30, a life-terminer, and Joseph Barnes, 35, both of Nashville; Robert Thompson, 25 and John Parker, 25, both of Memphis. Dr. O. S. Hauk, hospital superintendent, said all were considered "dangerous."

Ridley, believed to be the leader of the group, was sentenced to death for the slaying of a Davidson county jailer two years ago but was reprieved by Supreme Court decision which commuted his sentence to 99 years in prison.

Dr. Hauk said that Ridley was sent to the hospital several weeks ago for observation. Hospital officials were convinced shortly afterward that Ridley while "an unusually dangerous character," is not insane, Hauk said.

Rewards totalling \$1,250 have been offered by Governor McCord for the apprehension of the fugitives.

Negro Candidate For Coroner Taken To Mental Hospital

Sun. 8-20-46

Atlanta, Oct. 19.—(P)—A negro candidate for coroner against 23 white aspirants was held for several hours in the Atlanta jail last night at the request of relatives before being turned over to them for transfer to a private mental hospital, Police Chief M. A. Hornsby said today.

The family said a reservation had been made at a Nashville, Tenn., sanatorium for 45-year-old Aurelius S. Scott, whose entry into the Fulton country race had caused turmoil in local political circles and a prediction that he stood a good chance of becoming the first negro officeholder in the Deep South since reconstruction days.

About 20,000 Fulton county negroes are expected to vote in the general election.

A brother of the candidate, Publisher Cornelius A. Scott of The Atlanta Daily World, said he would ask vote officials to disqualify Aurelius as a candidate because "he does not meet the required two years residence in Georgia".

George M. Kirkland, one of the white candidates, had brought disqualification proceedings against Aurelius Scott, contending that he was a registered voter in Alabama less than two years ago.

"Aurelius has been a sick man for some months," Cornelius A. Scott said.

He added that his brother yesterday had agreed to go to the sanatorium but "when the time came he resisted and we had to call police."

Talmadge Uses Deutsches For Attack on Arnall Regime

Sun. 8-22-46

The Statesman, newspaper of to Deutsches before taking him to Governor-Elect Eugene Talmadge, the hospital but that Deutsches failed to meet him.

Deutsches expressed chagrin that Arnall, Deutsches stalled by Arnall, to visit provided political ammunition to Georgia's State Hospital for the Talmadge.

"Reports of expert investigators reveal," Deutsches said, "that state officials failed to meet him.

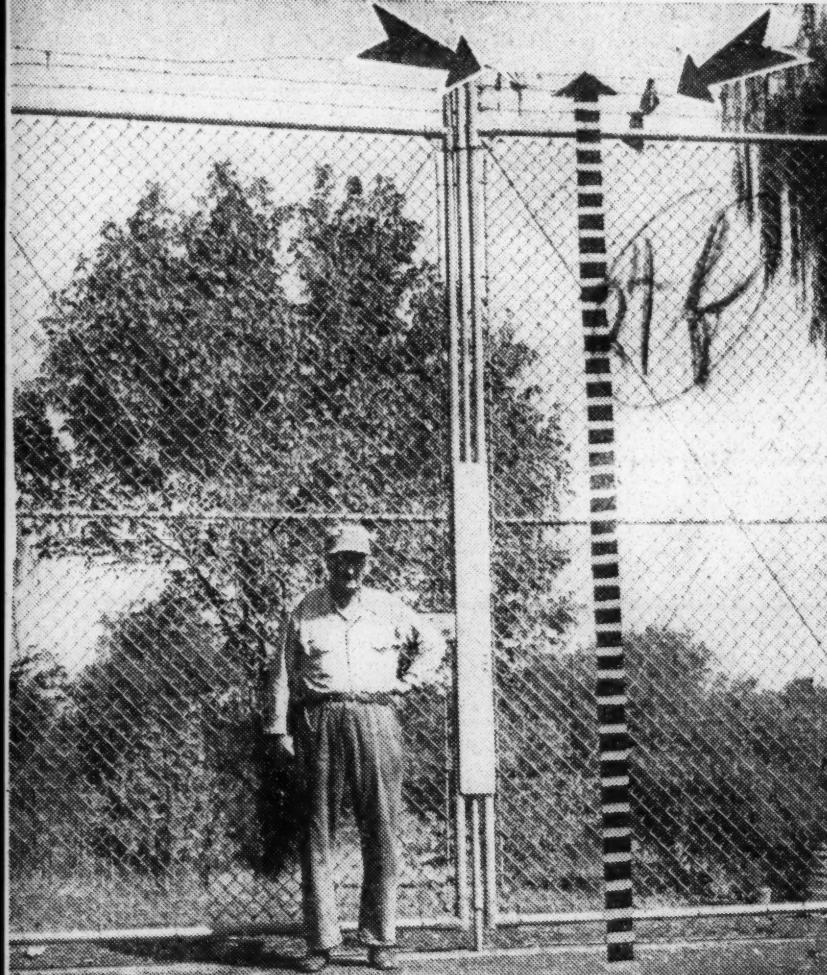
The article, headed "What Are They Hiding?" cites allegations of institutions in Georgia were in far "cold-blooded" murders of helpless inmates" this year and suggests regimes than they are now."

The article, headed "What Are They Hiding?" cites allegations of institutions in Georgia were in far "cold-blooded" murders of helpless inmates" this year and suggests regimes than they are now."

that A. J. Hartley, State Director of Public Welfare, refused to permit the visit in an attempt to keep the alleged murders dark.

Hartley, in a dictated statement, said: "Talmadge is a liar and the truth isn't in him . . . The hospital has always been open to Georgia newspapermen."

Four Flee Asylum, Attack Two Guards



—Staff Photos by Frank Gunter.

How a quartet of Negroes scaled a 12-foot fence to escape from the criminal division of Central State Hospital is indicated (top) by the dotted line. Arrows point to parts of a shirt snagged by one of the men on the barb wire. Gateman J. C. Rogers stands near the point where the escapes got over the fence. The guards (lower picture) attacked and injured by the fleeing Negroes, are J. A. Smith (left) who was choked and dragged down a flight of stairs, and Pete Huddleston, knocked unconscious when beaten with a metal pitcher.

After choking one guard and pitcher as he came to Smith's aid, the two left bound and gagged in a desperate get-away. Parker, "black skinned," weighs 140 pounds and is 5 feet 8 inches tall. The four concealed themselves near a door, Dr. Love stated, and is 5 feet 11 inches tall. Negro convicts made a daring and successful getaway this morning, this past August 24. Pol. Thompson has light skin, weighs 150 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 inches tall. Thompson's death was attributed to strangulation. Gowan to fire a boiler. for the Criminally Insane on Antioch Road—under the presumed leadership of Morris Ridley, one of the two Negroes who strangled the men took the keys to the inner door to permit Tom McPolston to fire a boiler. Smith was choked and dragged down a flight of steps by the four later saved by a Supreme Court sentent to the asylum for observation. Ridley is 5 feet 11 inches about two weeks ago after tearing death C. H. Polston, Sr., Davidson doors. Sentenced to death, both were Dr. Love said Ridley had been strangled. home was listed as 2509 Jefferson Street.

In addition to Ridley the four to the outer door was knocked in. The court held that Hamilton Baird said today that Dr. O. S. were John Parker, 25, epileptic, the head with the heavy metal burglar, sentenced from Rutherford County, whose home is Memphis; Joseph Barnes, 35, burglar, with a string of larceny convictions in various states behind him; and Robert Thompson, 25, of Shelby County, convicted of assault with intent to murder. They left a sizable bit of his shirt.

Smith suffered a sprained shoulder, but no broken bones. Huddleston's head was severely bruised and swollen this morning. Dr. Love authorized a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Morris Ridley and the other three escapees from the Criminally Insane Asylum. Officials at the institution expressed a firm belief that Ridley, serving a sentence of 99 years, led Dr. L. S. Love, superintendent of the escape. Thompson was termed the criminal division, said the four feeble minded and most like escaped between 2 and 2:30 o'clock. this morning after choking the Ridley was convicted with a night guard, J. A. Smith, and the defendant, Paul Hamilton, for the knocking of Pete Huddleston, another death of Polston, 76-year-old jailer employee, unconscious with a water

fence against attack by inmates is with their fists.

Immediately after the break officials of the institution notified the State Highway Patrol, the sheriff's office, and city police. Also various points over the State where it is thought the men may seek refuge were notified.

Institutions Commissioner W. O. Hauk, superintendent of the Mid-Tennessee hospital, had been therefore guilty of a lesser degree of homicide. As a result Hamilton partment for some time, because he had been located within prison walls, and was shortly afterwards sentenced to prison for housebreaking and larceny committed during the interim of illegal freedom.

While in jail at Murfreesboro Parker reportedly escaped from the opinion it might have been better to change the site of the criminal division. Parker knocked Sheriff J. Rich- mond Jones in the head, inflicting a 13-foot fence with a three-strand barbed wire top was erected about the building at a cost of several thousand dollars, but the wire strands are not electrified. It was also revealed that attendants at the institution are not permitted to carry arms and that their only de-

It was indicated that federal authorities have been interested in Barnes' various widespread cases of mental illness, and weighing 150 pounds. The institution are not permitted to carry arms and that their only de-

2 Asylum Fugitives Caught After Dodging Bullet Hail

By EDWIN HUDDLESTON The Negroes separated, one darting between a house and a store. In a barrage of bullets, two of the four Negroes who escaped from the criminally insane asylum on Antioch Road two days ago were captured early this morning after bloodhounds had flushed the pair from hiding places in Smyrna. At dawn both Negroes were gone.

Leader of the quartet, Morris Ridley, 27, a 76-year-old summons aid. Quickly responding to a short wave radio, Jackson, a. m. by three members of a posse, and Frank R. Sawyers, Davidson

Some 30 minutes earlier, J. B. County deputy sheriff. They were Parsons, alias John Parker, had part of a group of some 50 county been located by State Prison dogs and state officers who had been as he huddled in an outhouse behind the store. Wounded in the leg by earlier shooting, he put up no resistance in the face of a convincing burst of more bullets.

Sullen and silent, Ridley was returned to State Prison to resume his 99-year sentence. He had been prompted one of the Negroes to committed to the asylum July 11 move for observation.

More shots sounded, including a barrage from the top of the White Front Cafe. Officers closed in and

Still at large were their two Negro companions in Wednesday's daring break from Central State Hospital for the Criminally Insane on Antioch Road. They are Joseph Barnes, 35, Nashville thief with a background of multiple larceny convictions and an icepick. Robert Thompson, 25, of Shelby County, convicted for assault with the outhouse, intent to murder.

"Both Smyrna officers and Ruth- "What's that?" a state highway erford County deputies were more responsible for Ridley's and Parsons' capture than anybody else,"

"Money," Parsons mumbled, spitting out fragments. Officers said the cash was part of that taken from a cab driver the two men had

Gov. Jim McCord said the problem of the distribution of the re-

Shortly afterwards Ridley was

ward authorized by the State for the capture of Ridley and Parsons

sisting in dragging him out were

"will be worked out later,"

Clare McAfee, state prison guard. The Governor announced that R. G. Folice, Smyrna dry cleaner, upon his instructions Ridley had been returned to the main prison. Contrary to Parsons' warning, "and locked up in a cell."

Ridley was unarmed, Jackson said.

In connection with the reward Ridley told Jackson he had not

authorized by the State—\$500 for seen Barnes and Thompson since

Ridley's apprehension and \$250 Wednesday, the day of their escape.

each for the three other escapees. The captured pair had spent most

—it was announced that under of their brief freedom around Had-

rules of the State Highway Patrol, Park, near Centennial Boule-

no member of that organization, Ridley said. The two had

may participate in any reward for slept here nights, the life-terminer

the apprehension of any escaped state prisoner.

The search for the four escapees

Continuing a search that became entered its final phase about 7

intensified about 7 o'clock last night after John Jackson and State Highway (Shorty) Battle, Negro cab-driver, was

Patrolman M. E. Kinchum were

sitting in a darkened car about 3:30

book by Ridley and Parsons.

o'clock this morning near Smyrna's

Battle said the two hailed him

railroad station when two Negroes off Centennial Boulevard and took

came walking down the sidewalk the back seat.

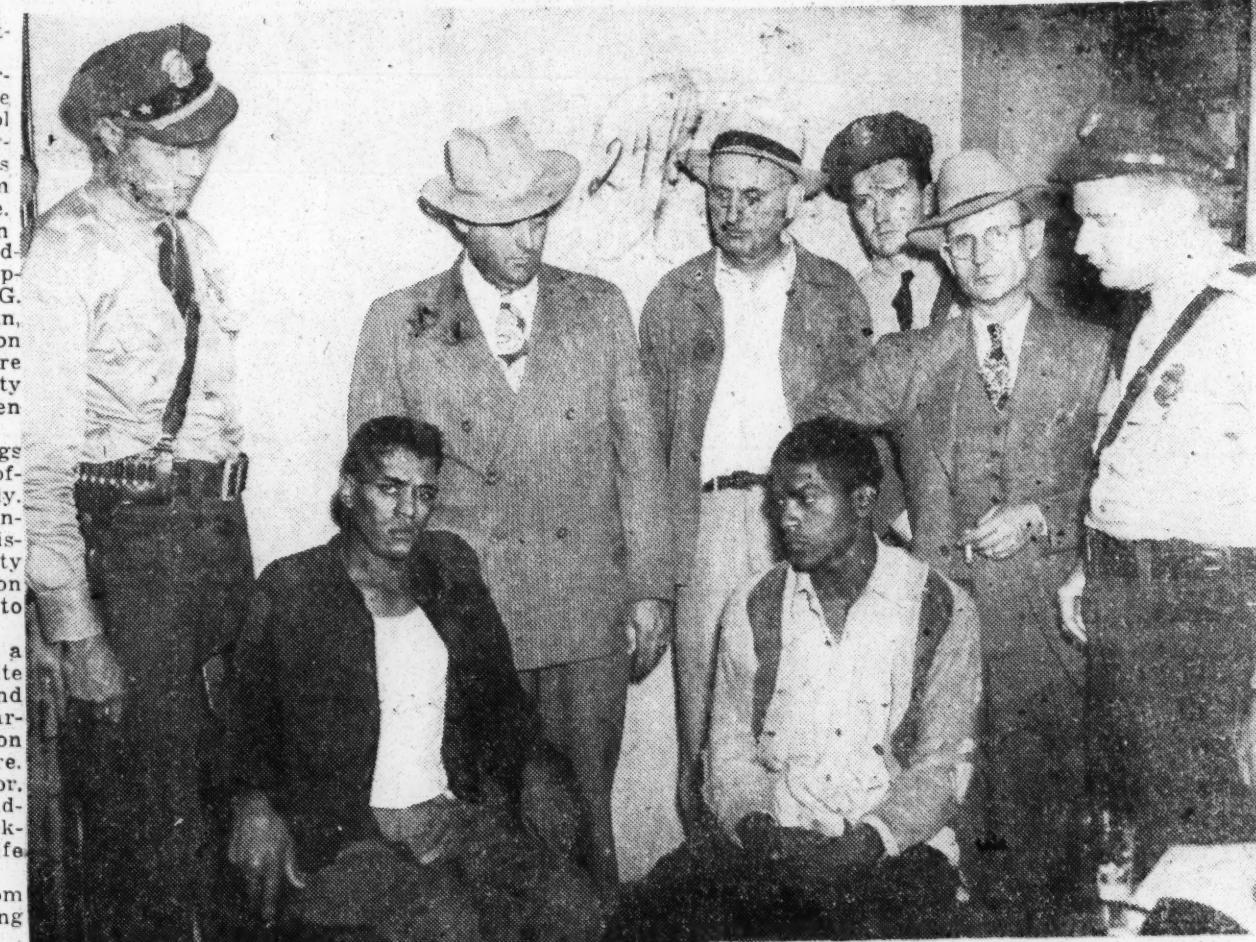
One then brandished a knife,

Kinchum drove the car toward Battle said, and announced "I'm

the Negroes. Jackson called Morris Ridley. Drive us out of

"Halt!" The Negroes fled. Again

Jackson called and began firing.



—Staff Photo by Frank Gunter.

Morris Ridley, 27, (seated, left), and John Parsons, alias Parker, 24, escaped Negroes from the criminally insane division of Central State Hospital who were captured early this morning at Smyrna, Tenn., after an all-night search by State and County officers, are shown at county jail with some of their captors. The officers in the picture are (left to right) Middle Tennessee Highway Patrol Chief J. J. Jackson, Sheriff Garner Robinson, Deputy Sheriff Charles Freedman, Highway Patrolman M. E. Kinchum, Deputy Sheriff Frank Sawyer, and Patrolman H. G. Williams.

The pair were caught after officers had fired a hail of bullets at them.

town. We're going to kill you when abandoned cab was soon being ed, Ridley and Parsons moved into we get out in the country."

When the car developed trouble area was wooded, part was corn- minutes of the quest had begun.

at Squirrel Lodge, the two took fields. From the taxi the bloodhounds this morning shortly before Ridley

Battle's pocketbook, threw him out, and took over the driving trail ended at the bank of a near-the company of Sheriff Robinson

themselves.

Later officers found the cab abandoned on the new Murfreesboro Highway leading to the Smyrna Air Base. The car was on the

side of the road leading to the main entrance.

At 2 o'clock, all efforts having proved futile, the searching parties met at Cedar Grove Tourist Camp on Murfreesboro Pike and

Responding to the 7 o'clock alarm was every Davidson County court officer and deputy sheriff, each party including a patrol car including Jackson, Sheriff Garner and a carload of deputies sheriff.

Robinson, Chief Deputy Jake Sher- State Highway Patrolmen M. E.

idan, Deputy Sheriff J. B. Beasley, Kinchum, H. C. Haroldson and H.

Felix Beasley, Sawyer, Court Of-G. Williams remained with Jack-

ficers Charles Smith, Charleson. Shortly afterwards Harold-

Friedman, Jimmy Ayres, W. Y. son and Williams moved off on

(Booty) Draper, and Special In-a patrol of Murfreesboro Road,

Investigator Jim Richardson of the leaving Jackson and Kinchum

district attorney general's office, watching in the darkened car.

The terrain surrounding the About three minutes after Haroldson and Williams had depart-

Third Fugitive From Asylum Captured Near Fort Negley



—Staff Photo by Walter H. Morgan, Jr.

Robert Thompson, fugitive from Central State Hospital for the Criminally Insane, is shown with four of his captors shortly after he was taken into custody this morning on Hamilton Street near Fort Negley. Left to right are Detectives W. D. Monohan and J. B. Patrick, George L. Taylor, who found the escapee in the weeds near his home, Thompson, and City Detective Buford Croley. Detective Eugene Curley, who also participated in the capture, was not present when the picture was taken.

Captured in a patch of weeds near Fort Negley this morning, Robert Thompson, 25, the third of four Negroes who broke out of Central State Hospital for the Criminally Insane Wednesday morning sat sullenly in a city police car shortly after his apprehension at about 10 o'clock, still nursing a head wound sustained in a struggle with a hospital guard at the time of the break. Barnes, he made several conflicting statements, and began mumbling to himself. Immediately after the call was flashed over the police radio, Middle Tennessee Highway Patrol Chief J. J. Jackson, Sheriff Garner-Robinson, and Chief Deputy Sheriff Jake Sheridan joined in the hunt for Barnes, aided by Jim Marable's bloodhounds from State Prison. County, was suspended when a search of his room resulted in the finding of a "home-made" blackjack, the possession of weapons by hospital personnel being contrary to regulations.

Hay, whom the two recaptured Negroes implicated in their escape, flatly denied the allegations, and Dr. Hauk said, the evidence found has not substantiated the stories told by the Negroes.

He was found in a clump of weeds adjacent to the home of George L. Taylor, 504 Hamilton Avenue, where he broke in last night with his partner, Joseph Barnes, 35, criminally insane but still at large escapees. Taylor told officers that his home was entered last night between 7 and 8 o'clock, and a suit of clothes, Josephshoes and three shirts stolen. The capture of Morris Ridley, 28, hoped, might lead to the capture of the last of the four who is year-old slayer of Davidson County Jailer C. H. Polston, on August 1, 1915, was abandoned.

From Thompson's incoherent re- 24, 1944, and J. B. Parsons, alias about 5:30 o'clock when the trail marks and statements, officers John Parker, convicted epileptic merely led to four small Negro concluded he and Barnes had sep-burglar was made by combined boys, fishing in a pond. arated shortly after they broke Davidson and Rutherford County Dr. Hauk said Ridley and Par in the house, and that Barnes may and state officers early Friday sons claimed that Hay had pro have headed for Indianapolis. A morning after an all-night hunt incurred \$50 for the quartet's escape state-wide dragnet, out since the es- Smyrna, and had furnished them with an cape, was alerted today as this in- No method of distribution of the ice pick and a knife. formation was relayed by police ra- \$250 reward for the capture of Although the two Negroes had dio. Thompson, or the \$750 total for approximately that amount in

Taylor said he "nearly stumbled" over the Negro as he was Governor, has been announced. crouched in the tall undergrowth, and immediately called City police. Answering the call were Detective Buford Crooley, Eugene Curley, W. tinuing today into circumstances surrounding the escape of the four

D. Monahan, and J. S. Patrick, who walked over to where the man was still lying, picked him up, and began questioning him. As for the ice pick and knife, Dr. Hauk pointed out that the men were unarmed when retaken and that the guard who was slugged unconscious in the escape

Sitting in the city car with a vacant stare in his eyes, Thompson gave his name. Asked about Negroes. Dr. O. S. Hauk, superintendent of the hospital, said that Guard B. F. Hay, 60, of Eagleville, Rutherford was struck with a metal pitcher. If they had had other weapons, Dr. Hauk commented, it was

strange that they used the pitcher in attacking the guard.

At the time of the escape, Hayes was asleep in his room. No money was found in his possession.

The blackjack discovered in Hay's closet was made from a sock. Dr. Hauk said Hay explained he had taken it from a patient several weeks ago. Nevertheless, it should have been turned in, Dr. Hauk said, and thus the guard was suspended. He had been employed at the asylum for seven years.

The search in "brick bottom yard" began about 3:30 p. m. yesterday when Patrolmen G. L. Lilley and W. S. Davis, manning a police patrol car, challenged a khaki-clad Negro to halt and he ran off into the bottom.

For two hours, Marable with two hounds led the search through the tall grass, finding only one trail which led to the youthful fishermen.

Ridley has been returned to State Prison to resume a 99-year sentence. Parsons was being held in County Jail.

in County jail.

STATE CLINICS TEACH NEGROES PRE-NATAL CARE

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 20.—(AP)—The Florida State Board of Health through its local health departments plans to combat the high death rate among Negro mothers and their babies during the coming year.

Both public health physicians and nurses are pledged to help control, through regular checkups and instructions, the causes which last year claimed 77 Negro mothers out of every 1000 live births during or because of childbirth, the board said.

Highlighting the state's educational efforts in teaching prospective mothers to care for themselves through proper diet, clothing and daily personal hygiene habits, state health officials said, is the Alachua County Health Department at Gainesville.

There at least 20 mothers-to-be attended a class weekly for four consecutive weeks, when they receive a certificate indicating their attendance. The classes run continuously, being repeated every four weeks. This will be followed in all other local health departments when personnel permits.

It is known that a large portion of the 77 Negro mothers who died from puerperal causes last year could have been saved had they received proper pre-natal care and instruction, officials said.

Louisville Births In 1945 Fell Short Of 1943, Bumper War Year, By 806 Babies

Louisville's births took a nose dive in 1945, falling off 806 from the bumper war year of 1943, when 7,805 babies were born. It also was below 1944, when there were 7,415 new arrivals.

The combined city-county birth rate was also slightly off, Dr. John J. Phair, City-County health director, announced in a preliminary summary of vital statistics for 1945.

Last year's birth rate was only 19.9, compared with the 1943 rate for city and county of 22.4 births per 1,000 population and the 1944 rate of 20.9. Total births were 8,762 for 1945, 9,351 in 1944, and 9,481 for 1943 in city and county.

The 1945 death rate for city and county was 11.5, the lowest of any war year. The rate for whites was 10.4 and for Negroes, 18.5. Louisville's death rate for white and Negro was 11.8 per 1,000 population; the rate for the George C. Ruhland yesterday. Deaths dropped to 9.5 per 1,000 death rate for any population, a figure lower than the group during the war was a rate death rate for the Nation as a whole in 1944. National figures for Negroes living in the county, for 1945 are not yet available.

Infant Mortality High.

Infant mortality in 1945 was the second highest of the war years, 46.8 per thousand. A total health, Dr. Ruhland took the opportunity yesterday to warn that there are serious health problems confronting the city.

Cites Problems Ahead

Along with a favorable report on the progress of Washington's health, Dr. Ruhland took the opportunity yesterday to warn that there are serious health problems confronting the city.

He cited particularly:

1. Negro housing which attributed to the poorer Negro health

that heart disease caused the record.

largest number of deaths, 1,527, and that 22 mothers died in child-birth.

Tuberculosis was the most deadly communicable disease. It killed off 252 city residents, one more than in 1944, and more than in any war year. Its death rate was 10.6 per 100,000 total population, whereas the rate for all Kentucky, with a larger rural population, was only 55.1.

Death Causes Listed.

The leading causes of death in city and county combined were listed as follows: diseases of the heart, 1,527; cancer, all forms, 539; cerebral hemorrhage, 383; tuberculosis, all forms, 298; chronic nephritis, 293; pneumonia, 275; diseases of early infancy, 235; arteriosclerosis, 134; accident falls, 117; and automobile accidents, 107. Diabetes dropped from the top-10 list for the first time, causing 88 deaths.

Compared with figures for Kentucky as a whole, the city showed a higher death rate, a Maternity Rate Low

Death Rate for City and County Lowest

Since Fighting Began; Heart Diseases Lead

mortality rate almost exactly the same. By the same comparison, the county showed a slightly higher death rate; birth rate only 0.1 per 1,000 different from that of the state; and a lower infant mortality rate.

In arriving at these rates, the Health Department used a Louisville-Jefferson County population estimate of 439,498 as of July, 1945.

Washington's death rate during 1945 was lower than in any previous year in the city's history, according to District Health Officer George C. Ruhland yesterday. Deaths dropped to 9.5 per 1,000 death rate for any population, a figure lower than the group during the war was a rate death rate for the Nation as a whole in 1944. National figures for Negroes living in the county, for 1945 are not yet available.

The national maternal death rate for 1944 was 2.3 per 1,000 live births and the national infant mortality rate for 1944 was 39.8 per 1,000 live births.

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Heart Deaths Lead

Heart disease continued to claim the greatest number of victims. Cancer was second among the major causes of death, nephritis (kidney disease) third, apoplexy fourth, and tuberculosis fifth. Accidents ranked sixth in the causes of death, pneumonia seventh, prematurity eighth, diabetes ninth and syphilis tenth.

Apoplexy and tuberculosis changed places on this year's cause of death list. Tuberculosis ranked fourth in 1944.

The Bureau of Mental Hygiene was called the chief organizational development here. "There is a large problem in mental hygiene not reflected in the health statistics of the report. The institution of

reached an all-time low but the infant mortality increased slightly. This service constitutes an outstanding step in meeting a growing problem in public health," the report said.

There were 1.0 maternal deaths per 1,000 live births in 1945 as for 1945 were computed on the basis of deaths reported for 1944. Infant deaths jumped from first 51 weeks and a population estimate of 950,000.

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Negro disease is a direct product of Jim Crow. How healthy the Negro population is depends on how soon the color line cracks in America."

Mortality Rate in Childbirth Drops to 2.2 Per 1,000 in State

Maternal deaths, once appalling high in Virginia, have gone so low in the past 10 years that there were only 2.2 deaths per 1,000 mothers during 1945, the State Health Department's bureau of vital statistics revealed yesterday.

Tabulations of the vital statistics

bureau show that there was a steady decrease in childbirth deaths during the entire war period. Just how the decline has run is shown by the fact that in 1942 there were 2.8 per 1,000 persons; in 1943 there were 2.9; in 1944 there were 2.8 and in 1945 a new low of 2.2 deaths was established.

The maternal death rate continues to run higher among Negro women. For instance, last year the rate among whites was a little over one death out of every thousand women giving birth. But among the Negroes the rate was 3.9 deaths in every thousand.

Deaths caused by abortions are gradually decreasing. During 1945

Negro birth rate but rather to improve the health of both mother and infant.

Stressing planned parenthood as

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She declared that planned parent-

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Negro Death Rate Is Nearly 50 Per Cent More Than Whites

BY DR. B. F. AUSTIN
State Health Officer

(Written for The Associated Press)

If the average person should be asked whether Negroes as a whole are as healthy as white people, the chances are that he (or she) would answer promptly: "Why of course Negroes are healthier. See how many of them do heavy manual labor. White people couldn't stand up under such hard work."

But such an answer would be altogether wrong. The official vital statistics reports, the nearest thing there is to a true index of the health of any group, make it clear that Negroes are less healthy than white people. Let us take a look at the 1944 reports, the latest available.

The Negro general death rate in Alabama (for all causes combined) was nearly 50 per cent higher than that for white people. The Negro infant death rate was nearly 52 per cent higher than the white infant death rate. *4-29-46*

THE NEGRO DEATH RATES FOR A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT diseases were substantially higher than the white rates for these diseases, including typhoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, tuberculosis, malaria, syphilis, influenza, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), pellagra, intracranial lesions of vascular origin (brain hemorrhage), heart disease. And, finally, the 1934 pellagra, pneumonia, diarrhea and jaundice death rate for white people enteritis, appendicitis, hernia, cirrhosis of the liver, and nephritis 1944 rate for Negroes.

The 1944 influenza death rate for Negroes was only slightly higher than the 1934 white rate for this disease. The 1944 malaria rate for 1944 malaria death rate for Negroes years for colored female babies.

There is, therefore, sound basis as the white rate for this disease, races will soon be considerably narrower than the Negro death rate for tuberculosis was more than two and one-half times as high as the white rate.

Malaria killed nearly four times as many Negroes in proportion to population as it did white people. The Negro death rate for pellagra, influenza, pneumonia and nephritis was at least 50 per cent higher than the white rate for these forms of illness.

Negroes' Death Rate, While Showing Drop, Is Still Too High

BY DR. B. F. AUSTIN
State Health Officer

(Written for The Associated Press)

Although Negroes have shared generally in the nation's health progress during the past 35 years, they have not shared in proportion to the needs of the U. S. Public Health Service said a short time ago: "Negroes constitute 10 per cent of our population, but they bear from three to six times their proportional burden PA) — A male white baby at the age of one year may expect to live one and three-quarter times as long as a male colored baby at the same age. Negro Census Bureau revealed last Tuesday.

"In every thousand Negro births, for 65 years, but a male colored many babies die before they are a year old as in white births. Negro mothers die in childbirth at twice the rate among white women. Many

Charles J. Bauer, specialist in the chronic diseases which disable and kill strike Negroes far more frequently than their white neighbors. *5-27-46*

"These inequalities are unnecessary. Public health and medicine have found the knowledge and skills with which to make the Negro's load of sickness and death as light as the white man's today. More than that, the means are available now to reduce death and illness in all races to still lower levels than are experienced at present by the most favored groups."

Let us see how Negro death rates of 1944 compare with white rates of a decade earlier, indicating the extent to which Negroes have been conditioned from the advance of medical science.

In 1934 Alabama's white death rate for scarlet fever was four times higher than the Negro death rate for that disease in 1944. The 1934 white death rate for whooping cough was nearly twice as high as the 1944 Negro rate. The white baby girls at birth the figure

is 52 years for male colored babies. The 1944 Negro death rate for 1944 malaria death rate for Negroes years for colored female babies.

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Jax Death Rate Drops

JACKSONVILLE, June 15 — The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company made an offer in 1934 to the New York policy holders is high because most of the companies operate on the state which prohibit discrimination in the life expectancy between the white and colored babies. Mr. Bauer said, generally, the difference in all races to still lower levels than are experienced at present by the most favored groups."

Asked to explain the difference in the life expectancy between the white and colored babies, Mr. Bauer said, generally, the difference in all races to still lower levels than are experienced at present by the most favored groups."

Statistics On Life Span Revealed

DAILY WORLD

In 1943, when the maternal mortality rate for white mothers was 21, the rate for colored mothers was 57, and the excess mortality rate for white mothers was 36. Dr. Williams said that the colored mothers had been prevaricated in the North as well as the South, Dr. Williams said.

Dr. Phillip E. Williams, of ordered mortality cases, which were people to stick to primitive care for 28 per cent of all colored people in the state-financed clinics, which ordered people to stick to primitive care for 28 per cent of all colored people in the state-financed clinics, which

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"It is doubtful if the legislature will take action to modify the law in the life expectancy between the white and colored babies. Mr. Bauer said, generally, the difference in all races to still lower levels than are experienced at present by the most favored groups."

Commenting on the suggested plan of forming a new company unless the Negro community decides that it is advisable for its

to handle colored business, Mr. Cullen said: "The formation of a new life insurance company is one of the most difficult projects in mortality is definitely higher, the larger insurance companies do not seek colored business. If our companies were different based upon reasonable difference in the best type of insurance.

The courts sustained his action. The management gross would receive greater benefits than those now under the present law. At any rate this question now no longer the

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UNCOVER METROPOLITAN OFFER TO DUMP ALL NEGRO BUSINESS

Harlem Study Said to Have Convinced Mortality Rates Higher Than Whites

CALIFORNIA EXPERIMENT CITED

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In California, where a similar insurance plan and assessment plan exists, the insurance company is one of the most difficult projects in mortality is definitely higher, the larger insurance companies do not seek colored business. If our companies were different based upon reasonable difference in the best type of insurance.

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to handle colored business, Mr. Cullen said: "The formation of a new life insurance company is one of the most difficult projects in mortality is definitely higher, the larger insurance companies do not seek colored business. If our companies were different based upon reasonable difference in the best type of insurance.

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dread of the latter malady. There were 59 deaths from polio in 1944, only 20 in 1945, and there had been five in 1946 up to September 1.

The annual expenditure for public health by the Commonwealth in 1945 totaled slightly in excess of seven million dollars, as against approximately 25 million dollars for highways. In other words, 5.26 per cent of total State outlays went to health as against 18.39 to highways. The sanatoria for tuberculosis received just under one million dollars. The foregoing figures do not include capital outlays.

The salary range for supervisory nurses in State institutions is from \$2,832 to \$3,638; for graduate nurses, including those in the TB sanatoria, from \$1,824 to \$2,697; for student nurses, from \$948 to \$1,200; for nurses' aids and attendants, from \$1,248 to \$1,756, and for orderlies, the same.

The amount of money now "in our treasury" is in excess of \$21,600,000, but it was all appropriated, and more, by the General Assembly which met last Winter. A conditional appropriation of one million dollars for public health is included among the appropriations made at that time.

It is clear from the foregoing that Virginia is substandard in its handling of tuberculosis. The elimination of the Woodrow Wilson Hospital as a possible facility accents the need for a new sanatorium situated in Tidewater, where the incidence of the disease is greatest. It also makes doubly imperative the filling of some 150 beds now empty in the three existing sanatoria.

Wants Waverly Free for All

Carver Journal *Waverly by*
I have just interviewed a former legislator who was one of the sponsors of the Waverly Hill Tuberculosis Sanatorium enabling act. He stated that it was never the intention of the legislature that Waverly was to be anything but a free hospital for rich and poor, regardless of race, religion or previous condition of servitude.

Wake up, taxpayers of Louisville, you pay City and County taxes for the support of Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanatorium. What right has the Louisville and Jefferson County Board of Health and Dr. John J. Phair to try to charge patients for treatments starting October 1? Regardless of whether the people of Louisville and Jefferson County pay or not, their taxes which they pay take care of this.

If Dr. John J. Phair and the board want the Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanatorium to be operated on a payment plan, then why should the City taxpayers continue paying taxes for its upkeep? It looks like the board at an open meeting adopted this plan without consulting taxpayers of this City and County. *Mon 8-12-46* C. W. McCANN.

Louisville.

Nursing Home Patients X-Rayed for Tuberculosis

Patients from two Negro nursing homes, where 36 out of 50 showed positive on tuberculin

Patients who were able to be moved were taken Wednesday to the city health center at 11 Hunter Street, S. W., for the X-rays. Dr. J. C. Burch, director of tuberculosis control for the City Health Department, said he would examine bedridden patients.

City health nurses made the preliminary tests. In the Houston Street home, which has been ordered destroyed by city authorities because it is unfit for human habitation, 19 out of 25 patients tested positive. In a Camilla Street home, 17 out of 25 reacted positively.

(A positive reaction on a tuberculin test shows that the subject has been exposed to tuberculosis and is harboring the germ. An X-ray is necessary to determine if he actually has the disease.)

Major Puzzle

What will happen to any active cases discovered is something of a puzzle, however. Miss Marquerite Spilman, executive secretary of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, who initiated the tests, pointed out that the hospitalization of tuberculosis patients is handled by public

"The present situation is that our local sanatorium, Battle Hill, is closed to new admissions and there is a waiting list for Battley Hospital," she said. Dr. Burch confirmed her statement of the dilemma public health officials would face in handling any active cases, who need isolation and care. Tuberculosis being very contagious, an uncared-for active case is a health menace, Dr. Burch said.

Action followed an Atlanta Journal story September 29 describing conditions in a number of nursing homes here where many chronically ill old-age pensioners are housed under the aegis of the Fulton County Welfare De-

partment.

Deplorable Conditions

"I considered it my duty to learn the extent of tuberculosis in these houses," declared Miss Spilman. "I visited the Houston and Camilla Street homes, talked with the operators and saw the deplorable conditions of the in-

boarding house. "Only two known cases of tuberculosis were shown me. These patients were in the miserable, foul shacks at the rear of the cottages on Houston Street. However, Association, "that with the spirit tuberculosis often exists for months before the infected person breaks down from the ravages of the disease. There was but one way to know the truth about the existence of tuberculosis among these people—that is, conduct proper tests.

Dr. James F. Hackney, city health director, authorized the tests, and he, Dr. Burch and Mrs. Cecil Greenwood, supervisor of the City Health Department to have given every co-operation to pose how many have tuberculosis, she said.

Carl W. Fields

Heads Negro

T. B. Seal Sale

BY WILLIAM ORDON

One of the largest purchases for Tuberculosis Christmas Seals thru the Negro Advisory Committee to date came from Universal Life Insurance Company. The company bought one hundred dollars worth of stamps, increasing its purchase by fifty dollars over previous amounts spent for seals.

Prof. Carl W. Fields, or Summerville, will head the Dorchester County Seal Sale Drive among colored citizens, according to George W. Cooley, President of the County Tuberculosis Association.

(A positive reaction on a tuberculin test shows that the subject has been exposed to tuberculosis and is harboring the germ. An X-ray is necessary to determine if he actually has the disease.)

Rev. S. A. Owen, co-chairman of the seals sales campaign, made the "contact" for the purchase with M. W. Bonner, secretary of Universal Life.

Funds raised through the sales of Tuberculosis Christmas Seals are used to provide X-Ray examinations for race citizens, sponsor essay contest on Tuberculosis Prevention, among students of both city

Professor Fields, who is principal of Alston School, has rendered great service to the Association in general advance every aspect of the work to eradicate the dreaded disease.

Prof. B. T. Hunt is chairman of the Negro Advisory Committee, one

of two major committees of its kind

recently organized under auspices

of the Shelby County Tuberculosis

Auxiliary of the Shelby County Tuberculosis

Society. He has called the next

meeting of his committee for this

agencies.

An enthusiastic meeting for Monday evening, December 16th at

the Vance Avenue Branch YWCA.

The present situation is that volunteer Christmas Seal Chairmen were held in St. George, Wednesday night. Among those present were Walter Christie, Clara Burch confirmed her statement of the dilemma public health officials would face in handling any active cases, who need isolation and care. Tuberculosis being very contagious, an uncared-for active case is a health menace, Dr. F. R. Marcus. Each pledged their

Professor Fields, in helping to maintain the splendid total of \$1100,

reached in last year's Sale.

A meeting of Seal Chairmen for Dorchester County will be held in Summerville next Monday night. The meeting will be attended by church and community leaders,

who will receive their quotas for

their church community groups.

in these houses," declared Miss All church leaders throughout

Spilman. "I visited the Houston

Dorchester County will be sent

and Camilla Street homes, talked

their quota of Seals early next

week, with a special appeal that

mates of the Houston Street they reach their goal 100% by

December 21st.

"We are confident," said Mrs.

M. S. Almand, Executive Secre-

tary of the County Tuberculosis

Association, "that with the spirit

tuberculosis often exists for

months before the infected person

now prevailing among our vol-

unteer workers, and their eager-

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TB Seal Sale Atlanta Exceeds \$500

Daily World

ACKSONVILLE.—(SNS)—

Mr. Chester R. Cowart, Seal Sale Chairman, announced last week that to date the Negro Division of the Seal Sale Committee has raised approximately \$5,000 in this 39th Annual Christmas Seal Sale.

Mr. Cowart stated that, although short of the goal, this amount represents an increase of

\$300.00 over that of last year. The Negro Division set out to raise

ten percent of the total amount

raised by the White Division, and

we are confident, says, Mr. Cowart, that when the drive is completed that we will have ascertained our goal which was planned."

The committee thanks one and all for each contribution made which played an important part in the great success accomplished.

Negroes Do Not Have More "TB"

Than White, Report

Washington, D. C.—Negroes do not have more tuberculosis than white persons, according to the U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency.

The Negro death rate from tuberculosis is three times as high as that for whites, but in the general population, the rate of tuberculosis infection is almost the same for both races.

This strange paradox has long been recognized by health officials. Now it has been proved by large scale chest X ray examinations being carried on throughout the country, where thousands of persons of both races are being examined in the Nation wide fight against tuberculosis.

At the University of Chicago

Clinics and affiliated Provident Hospital, where thousands of pa-

tients each year are given chest X ray examination, a smaller per-

cent of Negroes (4 percent) had tuberculosis than did the white pa-

tients (4.17 percent). However,

among the Negro patients, a much larger number had serious tuber-

culosis in need of immediate treat-

ment (2.64 percent) while a smaller

number of white patients (1.43 per-

cent) had active disease. For the

country as a whole it is estimated

that 12 persons per 1,000 have tu-

berculosis, healed or active.

The chief reason advanced for

the high death rate from tuber-

culosis among Negroes is that

among nonwhite persons, tuber-

culosis, once it starts, progresses rap-

idly into advanced disease more

frequently than it does in white

persons. Many Negroes discover

their tuberculosis only after it has

reached serious proportions, when

little can be done to stop the in-

fection. The delayed diagnosis

means that the patient has lost his tuberculosis be provided in Virginia, to best chance for recovery. The rapid course of tuberculosis among Negroes, with frequent premature death, also decreases opportunity for spreading the disease to others over a long period of years. This may account for the no higher than average rate of tuberculosis among Negroes in the general population.

Negro Unit Tops Washington Post Goal in Seal Sale

D.C. 2-29-46

The Negro auxiliary of the Alexandria Tuberculosis Association has topped its \$900 goal in the 1945 sale of Christmas seals with collections of \$908.28, it was announced yesterday. Members had voluntarily raised the quota 10 per cent above the previous year's goal.

Albert A. Smoot, general seal sale chairman for Alexandria, commended the auxiliary chairman, Alma P. Murray, and the Rev. J. H. Lovell, chairman of the auxiliary's seal sale drive, for their "diligence and the fine spirit of the workers."

Total collections for seal sales in Alexandria to date have reached \$15,346.34, leaving the drive \$1,153.66 short of its \$16,500 goal. Returns are still coming in.

Toward TB Control

Richmond Times Dispatch

ADOPTION by the Virginia Senate

yesterday of the BALDWIN resolu-

tion calling on the State Board of Health

to install a colored staff as soon as

practicable at Piedmont Sanatorium for

tuberculous Negroes, near Burkeville,

was an important move in the direction

of a satisfactory policy of control over

the "white plague" in Virginia. It was

also eminently fair to our Negro citizens,

in that it affords them an opportunity to

develop specialists in the diagnosis and

treatment of tuberculosis for work

among their own people in all parts of

the State.

It is particularly necessary that every

the end that the State's appalling death rate from this disease may be brought down. Under the terms of the resolution, specialists from other States, including several in the South which have such specialists is established at Burkeville, Negro tuberculosis, which menaces both whites and blacks, can be attacked in an intensive way. Adoption of the BALDWIN resolution is a landmark on the road to better tuberculosis control in Virginia.

3-10-46

THREE NATIONALLY KNOWN Negro educators were elected to the board of directors of the National Tuberculosis Association at its recent annual meeting in Buffalo, New York.

They are Charles S. Johnson, professor of sociology, Fisk University, Nashville; A. W. Dent, president of Dillard University Medical School, New Orleans, and Dr. Howard M. Payne, Howard University, Washington. Sun. 1-14-46

Queens Official Cites Health Gains

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Speaking of "Health Gains Among Colored People," Godias J. Drolet of the Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association, recently reported that the colored tuberculosis death rate in Queens in 1945 was 155 per 100,000 or 11% lower than the 175 NYC rate.

Drolet spoke at the seventh annual joint meeting of the tuberculosis association and the Queensboro Clinical Society, at the Diplomat Restaurant, Jamaica, and referred to the marked gains against ill health which colored people have made in the United States.

Life Span Greater

He pointed out that in 1900

the expectation of life at birth

local. If there are persons in or near

Burkeville or Petersburg who do not

among males was only 32.5 years

desire this legislation, their views should

have no more weight with the committee

than those of other regions who favor

the resolution. That paper passed the

House virtually without opposition. The

Senate committee should report it out

today and the Senate should pass it.

Otherwise an effective approach to Vir-

ginia's huge death rate will be rendered

persons have demonstrated their

much more difficult, and many may die.

abilities in the field of medicine.

Tuberculosis Equal Among

Chicago Defender Sat. 4-20-46

Negroes, Whites, Says U.S.

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON—Negroes do not have more tuberculosis than white persons. However, among the

Negro patients, a much larger number had serious tuberculosis in need

of immediate treatment (2.64 per

cent), while a smaller number of

white patients (1.43 per cent) had active cases.

The best preventative measures

against tuberculosis, it was stated,

positive proof had been established are:

which disclosed that though the

Negro death rate from the dread tuberculosis in the early stages

disease is three times as high as before it becomes an advanced dis-

ease. Sun. 4-20-46

that for whites, when compared ease.

with the general population the

rate of tuberculosis infection is al-

most the same for both races.

Large-scale X-ray examinations

being carried on throughout the

country, where thousands of per-

sons of both races are being ex-

amined, were determining factors

for the new concept.

At the University of Chicago

Clinics and affiliated Provident

Hospital, a smaller per cent of Ne-

groes (4 per cent) had tuberculosis

than did the white patients (4.17

'Bad Blood Wagon' in Glynn Halted as VD Campaign Closes

By JOE LAMBRIGHT

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 5.—The Health Department's mobile health unit, more widely known as the "Bad-Blood Wagon," which during the past eight years has scourged venereal disease from the back sections of Glynn, Camden and McIntosh counties, has succumbed to the wonder drug, penicillin.

WORK FINISHED

On Jan. 1 the mobile clinic came to the end of the road, not because it failed in any way to accomplish its mission—but because its job has been finished, and there are no further needs of its service. The fight against syphilis which has been waged by the clinic on wheels has done wonders, but what syphilis there is left among the Negroes of the three counties will be fought with newer weapons, the 9-day penicillin course offered free for all at the Savannah treatment unit.

As for the results on the health of those treated, Dr. Winchester said, "it's hard to tell. The best equipped with electric sterilizers, yardstick is the Selective Service refrigerator, treatment table, a doctor's office, and the necessary equipment to administer treatment, and keep accurate records of treatment given.

It was conceived originally by Selective Service, has been lowered to about 19 per cent."

RATE REDUCED

improve the health of five southern counties under the auspices of the Rosenwald Foundation. The birth—and the still-birth rate in clinic commenced its service in the three counties has been reduced by 75 per cent by the operation of Public Health Dr. Lee E. of the mobile health unit.

Burney, now state commissioner of health for Indiana.

The discontinuance of the mobile health unit does not mean the providing of the clinic on wheels and the technicians to the three counties, Dr. Winchester it was in itself, however, noted, warned. An intensive drive answer to the syphilis problem will continue, but instead of the Someone had to sell the idea to the Negroes, to make them syphilis-conscious and want to be disease will be treated by the 9-treated. This job fell to Glynnyday penicillin cure, which requires hospitalization of the patient, which the mobile unit could

WORLDWIDE ATTENTION

The job of salesmanship turned in by Dr. Winchester has drawn the attention of doctors and health experts from all parts of the world, and was the subject of a feature article by Writer Walter Davenport in Collier's magazine. Circulars were distributed, the against syphilis is the subject of an article in the September issue of the magazine. It describes the effects of syphilis upon the health of the "Bad-Blood Wagon." It av-100 Negro families employed as eraged covering better than 500 tenants on the Wilcox County miles a week for the total time in plantation of State Senator Bruce service, less a total of about 90 Henderson and his determination

"po-leese" were threatened for Titled "He Slew the Dragon non-co-operators, and even prizes, such as pigs, were offered for whoever had the worse case of "bad-blood."

Now Dr. Winchester can sit back and look at some mighty impressive statistics about the work and working efficiency of the "Bad-Blood Wagon." It av-100 Negro families employed as eraged covering better than 500 tenants on the Wilcox County miles a week for the total time in plantation of State Senator Bruce service, less a total of about 90 Henderson and his determination

Ministers Set Example in V-D Testing



The city's historic V-D drive to blood-test "ALL," received practical as well as verbal endorsement from the pulpit when four city clergymen lined up with others one morning this week for V-D tests.

When interviewed by a Black Dispatch representative, the ministers gave high endorsement of the great health-saving experiment in order of their appearance in photo:

"This is a fine project for the upbuilding of our community's health."—Rev. H. Garnett Lee, Bethany Presbyterian church, on the extreme right.

"I think it is one of the greatest health programs for Oklahoma City that has ever been launched."—Rev. J. W. Johnson, pastor of St. John Baptist church, second from right.

"I consider the health program to be one of the most important programs in action for the protection of health, and is worthy of the unstinted support and cooperation of all people," said Rev. M. A. Curry of the First Baptist church, Idabel, Okla. "I heartily approve the battle against syphilis."

"Statistics show V-D to be as great a hazard as war itself. We must be conscious of this fact," said Rev. W. K. Jackson, assistant pastor of St. John Baptist church.—(Photo by Pendley).

to reduce the prevalence of this disease among Negroes and whites reported yesterday that after five years' operation of the Virginia law requiring premarital blood-testing of all Alabamians, there has been no decrease in incidence of the disease. *Richmond, Va.*

Dr. L. J. Roper, the State Health Commissioner, disclosed that the percentage of infections among persons examined during the first 11 months of the law's operation in 1940-41 and in the six-month period ending March 31, 1946, was the same—4.5 per cent.

But, the health authorities said, this is no reason for discouragement.

"Is not as bad as it sounds," commented Dr. E. M. Holmes, Jr., director of venereal disease control, "because the statistics show that during the five-year war

period we at least held our own.

"It does show a need for a more concerted effort to strengthen our control work, particularly in Southeastern Virginia where the incidence always has been high.

Work to Be Expanded

"The department is reorganizing its venereal disease division and will expand its work during the remainder of this year." *San.*

During the period from Aug. 1, 1940, when the premarital test law became operative, until July 1, 1941, there were 36,716 persons examined in Virginia under provisions of the law, and 1,718 were found to be infected with syphilis, or 4.5 per cent. *8-11-46*

In the last three months of 1945 and the first three months of 1946, premarital examinations were made of 45,833 individuals, of whom 2,079 were infected—again 4.5 per cent.

The comparison of the first year of the premarital examinations with the 1945-46 six-month period showed a slight drop in incidence of the disease among white persons—from 0.9 to 0.8 per cent—but a rise from 15 to 17.1 per cent among Negroes. However, Dr. Holmes said the increase among Negroes that occurred to any "alarming" extent was in the Southeastern Virginia area, where a long-range control study began operating this year.

Analysis of the statistics showed Suffolk, Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News the five highest cities in the combined white and Negro rate, while Northampton, Goochland, Nansemond, Mathews and Norfolk had the highest incidence among the counties.

No Infections Reported

The 1945-46 premarital tests showed no infections for the city of Bristol or the counties of Dickenson, Montgomery, Russell, Patrick, Floyd, Bland, Spotsylvania, Greene, Craig and Charles City. The cities of Staunton, Winchester, Radford and Alexandria ranked behind Bristol in the first five with low rates.

Dr. Holmes pointed out that recent advances in rapid treatment of syphilis with penicillin offered possibilities of making sharp inroads on the disease under accelerated control measures and might be reflected in later studies of its prevalence.

Under the premarital law, applicants seeking licenses to marry must, within 30 days prior to the marriage day, have a serological test by a licensed physician. If an applicant is infected and marries, he must agree to take treatment as long as the State Health Commissioner demands treatment necessary and violation of the requirement makes the applicant guilty of a misdemeanor.

When a physician finds a positive report from a test, he is required to take a thorough medical history, perform a physical examination and take another test to

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When a physician finds a positive report from a test, he is required to take a thorough medical history, perform a physical examination and take another test to

per 1,000 persons examined.

Counties in which the tests were recently tabulated are Sumter, Lee, Macon, Russell, Houston, Dale, Jefferson, Morgan, Calhoun and Cleburne. Blood samples have been taken in three other counties, Lee, Talladega and Clay, but laboratory examinations and tabulation of results have not been completed, he said.

POWELL IN BLOOD TEST

Times New York.

Member of Congress Heads Line

at His Harlem Church

11/21 Tue - 766.41
Representative Adam Clayton Powell, who is also pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, was first in line at the church yesterday to lead 128 Harlem residents in submitting to voluntary blood tests by the Health Department. The tests will be continued today.

Health Commissioner Israel Weinstein, who drew the blood from Mr. Powell's arm, said:

"Congressman Powell and his congregation are to be congratulated on their progressive attitude toward public health. I hope that groups of people throughout the city will follow their fine example by requesting blood test surveys. If everyone would have a blood test for syphilis we would go a long way toward eradicating this serious communicable disease."